The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1867. NUMBER 99.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Amendment to the National Banking Law.

October Statement of the Public Debt.

Correspondence Between Governor Swann and the War Department.

Twelve Thousand Majority in Alabama in Favor of a Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The following is the much talked of letter of Senator Henderson to General Grant, which was claimed by the President's friends to be a request on his part, and that of fourteen Republican Senators, for the restoration of Governor Wells:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that previous to the removal of Governor Wells by General Sheridan, some steps had been taken for the negotiation of bonds of the State of Louisiana, for the repair of the levees in said State...

Your friend and obedient servant,
(Signed) J. B. HENDERSON.

The above was endorsed by Senators Chandler, Morrill, of Vermont, Ross, Yates, Cameron, Wilson, Fowler, Ramsey, Harlan, Nye, Cragin, Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Cattell.

GOVERNOR SWANN AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The correspondence between Governor Swann and the War Department is published in Baltimore to-day, to throw discredit on the statement that Secretary Stanton refused to issue artillery. From the letters published, it appears that in May last Stanton stated in conversation with Swann's Adjutant General that he could make out his requisition as he chose, and upon approval it would be honored. In Mr. Stanton's official letter to the Governor, while he states that the requisition for the amount of ordnance stores due the State would be honored, he did not promise to furnish the whole artillery, and all subsequent correspondence shows that the Secretary refused to act in the matter up to the time of his suspension, and that Grant has continued to pursue the same course.

ALABAMA ELECTION.

The Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee received a telegram to-day from the capital of Alabama, saying that thirty-one counties of that State, with a registration of 104,000, foot up 60,000 votes, nearly all for the convention. The remaining counties had a registration of 58,000. The convention will be carried by 10,000 or 12,000.

THE PHILADELPHIA HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

SENOR ROMERO.

Mexican Minister, took formal leave of the President to-day, and sails from New York for Vera Cruz, Monday next.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND

went into effect at noon to-day. All the old State officials are continued in office. Several new appointments are given to the Governor.

RAIN STORM.

A. H. STEPHENS' APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Debt bearing coin interest	[illegible]
Bearing currency interest	[illegible]
Matured debt not presented for payment	[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest	[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Gold certificates of deposit	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Amount of coin in the Treasury	[illegible]
Amount of currency	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Debt less cash in the Treasury	[illegible]

THE PHILADELPHIA HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

TREASURY MATTERS.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A Washington special says an effort will be made to amend the National Banking law so as to give the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency the right to call for a bank statement for any week during the quarter.

DENIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The New York Times Washington special says: "General Grant contradicts the statement that he had said if nominated he would run for President."

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

Closing Session of the Wisconsin Presbyterian and Congregational Convention—Missionary Meeting—Report Adopted Recommending a Radical Reform in the Missionary Work of the Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DELAVAN, Wis., Oct. 5.

The session last evening was occupied with addresses in the interest of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Rev. S. J. Humphreys, District Secretary of the Board for the Northwest, presided, and after a few introductory remarks introduced the venerable Father Riggs, missionary to the Dakota Indians.

FIFTH DAY.

Wisconsin Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
BEAVER DAM, Wis., Oct. 5.

Meeting of the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention—Outline of the Work Accomplished During the Year.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LACROSSE, Wis., Oct. 5.

The convention will adjourn on Monday.

Annual Meeting of the Grinnell Association of the Congregational Church in Iowa—Resolutions on the State of the Country.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Oct. 5.

The Grinnell Association of the Congregational Church has just closed its session at Ames.

AGRICULTURAL.

Closing Day of the Illinois State Fair.

Trials of Speed and Ladies' Equestrianism.

Additional Premiums Awarded by the Committees.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 5.

LAST DAY.

The fair virtually closed yesterday amid a cold and very disagreeable storm, though a good deal of the programme was left unfinished.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM.

LADIES' DRIVING.

AWARDS.

Fair of the Lodi (Wis.) Agricultural Association.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Oct. 5.

FROM QUINCY.

Visit to the Quincy Railroad Bridge—Progress of the Work—Cost of the Structure when Finished, etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 5.

THE FAR WEST.

General Augur to Take General Sherman's Place on the Indian Commission—English Noblemen En Route for the Plains.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Oct. 5.

SPORTING.

Exciting Races Over the Laclede Course—Base Ball Match for the Championship of Missouri—Another Match in Prospect.

NEW YORK.

Weekly Mortality Report—Purchase of a Government Steamer by the Fenians—Sailing of Suspicious Vessels—Steamers Sold by Government.

EUROPE.

Progress of the Insurrection in Italy.

A Body of Papal Troops Defeated by the Insurgents.

Apprehension Caused by Extensive Military Preparations in France.

A Proclamation From Garibaldi.

Fenian Raid Threatened Upon the Government Armories in London.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Italian Insurrection.

A BODY OF PAPAL TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE INSURRECTIONISTS.

LONDON, October 4—Midnight.

A PROCLAMATION FROM GARIBALDI.

Great Britain.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Oct. 4—Evening.

The report that a policeman had been shot by Fenians at Rochdale is contradicted.

A FENIAN SCARE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 5—Noon.

CONDITION OF A SUSPENDED FIRM.

GLASGOW, Oct. 5—Evening.

It is reported that Buchanan & Co., of this city, recently announced as having failed, will be fully able to pay all their indebtedness.

FRANCE ARMING.

LONDON, Oct. 5—Evening.

POLITICAL.

Joe Daviess County Republican Convention—Outline of the Resolutions Adopted—Speech of Hon. E. B. Washburne—General Grant's Position Defined.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Oct. 5.

Iowa Politics—The Canvass Bravely Pushed Forward on the Republican Side—Iowa Sure for an Overwhelming Radical Majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 5.

Prospects of the Republican Party in Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Oct. 5.

THE SOUTH.

Alabama Election Returns—Yellow Fever at Mobile.

Particulars of the Recent Election Riot at Jefferson City, La.

Soldiers' Monument in the Hampton National Cemetery.

FIRES.

Valuable Planing Mill Destroyed in Boston—Burning of a Barn with Valuable Stock, Owned by Ex-Minister Motley.

A Great Fire Raging at St. Johns, Canada.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 5.

Railroad Collision—One Person Killed.

FROM BOSTON.

Preparations for the Grand Reception to General Sheridan—Programme to be Carried Out During His Stay.

CRIME.

Thievish Express Driver.

Whiskey Frauds—Fatal Result of a Stabbing Affray.

St. Louis Business Failure.

PUGILISM.

Brutal Prize Fight on Fighting Island, near Detroit.

The Contestants Bill Davis, of New York, and Charles Gallagher, of Cleveland.

Davis the Winner After a Battle of Nearly Two Hours.

Gallagher Knocked Senseless in the Last Round.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Oct. 5.

IN THE RING.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

THE FIGHT.

SABBATH SCHOOL GATHERING.

Mass Meeting of Children in Farwell Hall—An Interesting Occasion.

"Climbing up Zion's Hill."

"I love to think of that heavenly land."

"Yes, we'll gather at the river."

County Treasurer.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 4—Evening.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—Evening.

New York Financial News.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

Army of the Tennessee.

Reception of General Sheridan.

DANGEROUS WALKS.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY, October 7th.
OWENS! OWENS!

Hats, Caps and Furs.

DEAR PUBLIC,

OUR STOCK OF
LADIES' DRESS FURS
is now ready, and we shall take great pleasure in showing such to all who may favor us with a call.
BREWSTER, Furrier, SHERMAN HOUSE.

P. S.
LADIES, look, and look thoroughly, but DON'T BUY until you have seen our Furs and prices.

GENTS', YOUTH'S, BOYS' HATS,
LADIES', MISSES' FURS.

ELLIOTT & STRYKER,
HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT.

Stoves.

DODGE'S PATENT
STOVES AND GRATES
Have been thoroughly tested by many thousands, during the past nine years, and universally approved.
HOUSEKEEPERS
Should not overlook this most important improvement, as it not only secures comfort to their homes, but it
SAVES HALF THE FUEL.
Grates and Mantels Supplied at Lowest Prices.
Call and get circular, with references.
EDW. M. FARRAL, Agent, 80 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Clothing.

Just Imported.
A. ANDREWS, 53 Wells-st., under the Briggs House, invites the attention of first-class merchant tailors and others to his freshly imported stock of
Fine French Cloths, Beavers, Doeskins, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.

Transportation.

N. T. CO.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
MAINE, A. Reed, Master,
JOHN H. GREEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
N. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

Trusses, &c.

RADICAL CURE OF
RUPTURE.

Millinery.

Mrs. Mason's Millinery Rooms
88 Lake-st., up stairs.

Professional.

Electro Magnetism.
DR. J. A. CLARK, 153 Dearborn-st., treats all Chronic and Acute Diseases by means of Electro Magnetism, a simple, natural remedy, and very successful.

General Notices.

CITY CEMETERY.
By order of the Committee of the Common Council.
JOSEPH E. ERNST, Supt.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
The undersigned, with a view to encouraging manufacturers to locate in the vicinity of Chicago, will donate one or more acres choice dry land, located on a prominent railway within three miles of city limits, to manufacturers contemplating early active operations.
HOXEY & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, 98 Lasalle-st.

NOTICE—THOSE HAVING CLAIMS against the
SCHOONER MERNER
Are requested to address CAPT. LARSON, Manitowoc, Wis., within 60 days.

VICHY WATER,
Supplied direct from the celebrated
VICHY SPRINGS, OF FRANCE.
J. H. REED & CO., General Wholesale Agents.
For sale at retail by J. PARSONS & CO., GEORGE BUCK, BLISS & SHARP, DYCHE & STORY.

A REGULAR MEETING
OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY
THOS. E. POULSON, Recording Secretary.

ATTENTION,
BATTERY A,
H. C. GANO, Secretary. CAPT. E. P. TOBY.

DECALCOMANIE.

WIGS.
J. GRAY, 77 Clark-st.

For Sale

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING
MACHINERY
EDMUND W. WRIGHT, 14 South Wells-st.

BRICK STABLE,
190 East Adams-st.

SAFE FOR SALE.
127 Washington-st., up stairs.

Grain Warehouse.

PHILADELPHIA
Grain Warehouse
AND
DRYING COMPANY.
President, CONRAD S. GROVE.
Vice President, SAMUEL J. CHRISTIAN.
JOHN S. STAIRS, Secretary.
H. C. KENNEDY, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
CONRAD S. GROVE, of Grove Bros.
SAMUEL J. CHRISTIAN, of Christian & Co.
CHAS. H. CUMMINGS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTEL, of A. G. Cattel & Co.
H. C. KENNEDY, of Hudson & Kennedy.
JOHN H. MICHENER, of J. H. Michener & Co.
A. E. McHENRY, Philadelphia & Liverpool Steamship Company.

Receiving, Weighing and Storing, first 10 days	[illegible]
Every succeeding 10 days, Storing	[illegible]
Screening and Blowing, on receipt, if desired	[illegible]
Screening and Blowing, on delivery, if desired	[illegible]
Weighing and Transferring in store	[illegible]
Weighing and Transferring in store, if screened	[illegible]
Weighing and Spouting on board vessels	[illegible]
Weighing and Delivering in bags	[illegible]
Weighing and Delivering to wagons, with specific weight in each bag	[illegible]
Weighing and Delivering in bags, with specific measure in each bag	[illegible]
Loading bags on cars, and delivering alongside vessels (extra)	[illegible]

WIGHT & DUNTON,
General Commission Merchants,
57 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Are authorized to solicit consignments for the Company.

Forwarding & Commission.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the style and firm name of
McCUNE, HARVEY & CO.,
For the transaction of a General Forwarding, Commission and Shipping Business.
Freight received and shipped daily to Grand Haven and Muskegon by the cheap freight line of new steamers, NEW ERA and GEORGE DUNBAR.
To Buffalo and all the lower Lake ports and points East, by the "MAGNIFICENT LINE OF STEAMERS," COLORADO, NEBRASKA, ROANOKE, CITY OF DETROIT, CONGRESS, ANTELOPE, DICTATOR and PORTSMOUTH.
JAMES McCUNE,
FRANK HARVEY,
Composing firm of McCune, Harvey & Co.
Office and Docks, Nos. 164, 168, 170, 172 and 174 South Water-st., between Clark and La Salle-sts.
Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1867.

The National Coffee Pot.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.

FURNITURE,
BEDDING
AND
UPHOLSTERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PIKE & CAVANNA,
85 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHAS. TOBEY,
FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
87 & 89 State-st.,
CHICAGO.

Banks and Banking.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Corner of Clark and South Water-sts.
SAVINGS BANK.
Receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
In addition to a General Banking Business, buy and sell Gold and Silver, Foreign Exchange, Government, Chicago and Cook County Bonds and other securities.
Negotiate Loans and Make Investments.
J. V. CLARKE, President.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

Fine Arts.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
OF
THE PARIS EXPOSITION
J. G. LANGGUTH, Jr.'s, Optician, 117 Randolph-st., under Col. Wood's Museum, Chicago.

Proposals.

NOTICE—
TO ARCHITECTS.
DAVID BUTLER, Governor.
THOS. P. KENNARD, Secretary.
JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor,
Commissioners.
Lincoln, Nebraska, Aug. 18, 1867.

Wanted.

WANTED,
POWELL'S PATENT CARRIAGE CLIP, OR THILL COUPLING.
POWELL & CO.

WANTED—
A LOT

Educational.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
BY
MR. OSCAR PAULHABER,
Late of Chicago High School,
No. 73 Fourteenth-st., near Wabash-av.,
On Monday, October 7th, 1867.
No Extra Charges for French or German.
Send for Circular giving Terms, &c.

PROF. GUILLAUME POUCHE'S DANCING SCHOOL
IS NOW OPEN

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW
Two-Story and Basement Brick Houses,

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.
G. M. DODGE,
Chief Eng. and Trustee for Depot Towns.

Business Cards.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
128 Washington-st.,
General Real Estate Dealers,

CHATTERTON'S
SHIPPING TAGS
The best and Cheapest in the market.
No. 85 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CHAS. A. KERFOOT,
SADDLES, Manufacturer and Dealer in HARNESS
87 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Musical Instruments.

WHAT THE GREAT ORGANIST, GEO. W. MORGAN, thinks of the
BURDETT ORGAN.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 4th, 1867.
GEO. W. MORGAN.
LYON & HEALY,
General Agents for the Manufacturers,
Clark & Washington-sts, Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

LAWRENCE, NEASEN & HALL,
General Commission Merchants,
OTIS BLOCK,
164 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.
Grain, Flour, Seeds and Provisions,
IN THIS MARKET.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
C. B. CORBIN & CO.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.
CORBIN, MAY & JONES.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Drs. Cooke & Wilbur is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1867.
Drs. COOKE & NUTE.
OFFICE HOURS.

The National Coffee Pot.

Storage.

ELEVATOR & DOCK COMPANY,
ERIE, PENN.

Copartnership Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of
MASON & WESTON,
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1867.

Ocean Steamers.

GENERAL AGENCY MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 49 Lasalle-st., Chicago.

Medical.

ITCH IS BAD.

Situations Wanted.

Wanted—Male Help.

Agents Wanted.

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

Employment Agents.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Wanted—To Rent.

Partners Wanted.

Business Chances.

Personal.

Board Wanted.

Pianos.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1867.

The DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for distribution by carriers, newsmen and the mails. The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS: [illegible]

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

General Osborne and Mr. Allen.

The Republican County Convention is called to meet on the 16th instant to nominate candidates for Judge of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Superior Court, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, and Police Commissioner. The public interest in the Convention centers chiefly in the contest for the office of County Treasurer, between the friends of General Thomas O. Osborne and those of Mr. Allen, the present incumbent. We have previously alluded to the fact that Mr. Allen has received, in regular and extra fees, something over fifty thousand dollars as compensation for his public services, while General Osborne has received only a broken arm and an honorable mention in the war bulletins for his. Many persons would doubtless prefer the compensation which General Osborne has received, to that which Mr. Allen has received. It is not proposed, however, to deprive either of them of that which they have acquired up to the present time. Let Mr. Allen keep his money, and General Osborne his broken arm. The question for the Republican party to consider now is this: What shall be the *future* allotment of the public patronage as between General Osborne and Mr. Allen. We hold that Mr. Allen has received all that the people owe him, and that General Osborne has received none. The way to square the account is to give something more to General Osborne hereafter, and something less to Mr. Allen. This is a bread and butter world, in which fifty thousand dollars will go farther toward making a man comfortable than a broken arm. We trust to the sense of justice, which lives in the bosoms of nearly all men, to see that General Osborne has fair play, and that his abounding merits are not overslaughed by the tribe who make politics a profession, and who always work at primary meetings for the man who has most money.

There is another consideration to which the public should give some thought at this time. This county has become so large, and the amount of money collected and held by the Treasurer so great, that common prudence would suggest a change in the office once in two years. We believe that Mr. Allen is an honest man and a capable officer; nevertheless the rule is a good one, that so large a trust should not be held by one person two terms in succession. There should be a "clearing" once in two years. It is better for the public, and better for the treasurer, that the single-term rule, which the law applies to the sheriff, should apply also to him. It should apply also to the City Treasurer and to every other person who handles public funds by the million dollars. Mr. Allen's predecessor held the office only one term, and there is less reason why Mr. Allen should hold it two terms, because the amount of money collected in taxes has been far greater during his term of office than during any former one.

Religious Newspapers.

In the proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Associations, on Friday, it was proposed that there should be a daily newspaper published in this city in the special interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations. The proposition was supported on the ground that there was not a daily religious paper in the country, and that such a paper was needed to promote the cause. Starting a newspaper is to some people a work of trifling moment. The magnitude of such an enterprise is vastly underrated, especially by those who lead in religious movements. The best paying newspaper in the United States, if put into the management of half a dozen of the ablest of these well-meaning and hard working home missionaries, would be bankrupt in a year. To conduct a Christian association, or a church, or a class meeting, or a mission school doubtless requires a peculiar and high order of talent, great perseverance and fervent piety, but it does not follow that the same persons can conduct a daily newspaper except to its impoverishment and ruin. It was stated in the debate that to start a newspaper, equal to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would cost about $200,000. This statement is not exactly true. The types, presses, machinery and material of such a paper could be obtained for that sum, or even less, but the patronage which THE TRIBUNE enjoys could not be purchased by the expenditure of five times that sum, nor would they ever be obtained at any expenditure by a newspaper published as a "religious" journal. Religion is one thing and newspapers another. The one is a sentiment and the other a business. A man may admire both and pay liberally for both, but he wants them separately. Water is the purest known beverage; milk is a nutritious article of food; of the two, water is the more useful, because the human race could not live without it. A man may enjoy both, but he will not take them mixed, except as a medicine. A daily paper that should fill its columns chiefly with the proceedings of religious conventions, missionary societies, camp meetings, Sunday Schools, and other religious reading, would be voted a bore by its entire body of readers, the religious as well as the sinful, and would speedily pass out of existence by common consent.

There is not a public charity, a religious institution, or any public undertaking worthy of confidence and respect, which does not owe a large share of its growth, prosperity and popularity to the disinterested support and encouragement of the secular daily press. There is no human enterprise, moral, social or political which deserves success, that cannot at all times command a hearty support in the daily press. They are pioneers in all that is improving and beneficial to man, individually and collectively, and to them and to their influence is mainly due the respect, veneration and co-operation, even in religious matters, of thousands whom a religious daily, or a "religious" paper of any kind, would never reach, or, reaching, would never influence. Some of the gentlemen of the Young Men's Christian Association seem to have recognized and gracefully acknowledged these facts as the discussion progressed, and their views seem to have prevailed, for the project of starting a religious daily was dropped. There was practical Christianity and wise economy in this conclusion.

Mrs. Lincoln's Pecuniary Embarrassments.

Dispatches have appeared in various newspapers during the past week to the effect that Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, was in New York under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke, for the purpose of selling a portion of her wardrobe to realize money which she greatly needed. Having no knowledge of the fact, and deeming the matter one with which the press had no business to meddle without her consent, we have refrained from referring to it, or inserting anything in THE TRIBUNE on the subject. But as some of the New York papers of Thursday last contain full accounts of the whole matter, including several letters from the lady to Mr. W. H. Brady, of New York, evidently made public with her consent, propriety no longer requires reticence on our part, and we therefore feel free to speak of it.

There is no question but Mrs. Lincoln is in straitened circumstances. She states that her income is but $1,700 per annum, which is wholly inadequate to support her and her minor son in a style suited to her station in society. She owns a comfortable dwelling on Washington street of this city, which we believe is paid for, but which she is unable to retain, and it has been offered for sale for some time past. Last summer she sold her carriage and horses, and a large part of her furniture at a sacrifice, and spent the summer [illegible] one in a neighboring town on the shores of the lake, in close seclusion. Indeed, ever since she came to this city to reside, she has shut herself out from all society, declining to receive visits of condolence and sympathy from ladies whose husbands had enjoyed the personal friendship of Mr. Lincoln during his lifetime. She has lived a recluse life, brooding over her terrible bereavement, refusing to be comforted, consoled or approached. Our citizens knew that she resided in Chicago, but she was never seen, and her pecuniary circumstances were wholly unknown except by vague rumor; and if she mentioned it to any one it was under the injunction of secrecy [illegible] public use could be made of the [illegible] tion. The New York World [illegible] "she complains bitterly that [illegible] besought her influence to secure [illegible] cial positions, and were profuse with promises if she would gratify their wishes, now give her the cold shoulder."

Of the justice of this complaint we know nothing, except that we never met a man who held office under Mr. Lincoln who intimated he was aware of her pecuniary embarrassments, or desire for aid. There may have been some such, but the number was small enough to keep the secret, even from the ear of Dame Rumor. It is hardly fair to charge the Republican party with indifference or lack of feeling, or those who received official favors at the hands of Mr. Lincoln with ingratitude, or of giving his widow the "cold shoulder."

But now that the seal is broken and the injunction of secrecy removed, there will be no excuse for non-action or neglect. The widow of President Lincoln must have a competence. She should be rendered able to keep and live in her own house in comfort for the rest of her days.

Congress ought to have appropriated to the widow and her children the sum that Mr. Lincoln would have received had he not been assassinated. This would have been little enough. It was a very niggardly piece of business to give them but ten months and twenty days' salary—an act that never received the sanction of the public conscience. The blame rests in part, perhaps, on those who brought the resolution forward, for not properly presenting the matter before the legislative body. We trust that the Illinois delegation, irrespective of party, at the ensuing session of Congress, will insist upon an appropriation of the residue of the salary which President Lincoln would have received had he lived out his term. And, in the meantime, the friends and admirers of Mr. Lincoln and those who received favors at his hands, can testify to their respect for his memory and appreciation of the benefits he conferred upon them by making up purses of greenbacks and forwarding them to the widow without delay. There need be no fear of giving too much or too soon. Having parted with her household furniture and now offering her wardrobe for sale to procure the necessaries of life and means to educate her boy. It is high time that she received relief.

It would be a disgrace on the American people to allow this state of things to continue after they became aware of it. The Legislature of Illinois voted the widow of Senator Douglas a larger sum than the Congress of the nation appropriated to the widow of our martyred President.

The South Under Reconstruction.

If any one will examine a map of the United States, he will be forcibly struck with the difference in the number and extent of the railway lines which traverse the Northern and the Southern sections of the country. While the States that used to be termed non-slaveholding will be found to be a net-work of iron roads, binding together the principal cities, towns and villages in the reciprocal ties of interest and sympathy, and making transportation in every direction easy, all the States that used to be termed slaveholding are very scantily supplied with these great highways of commerce. For instance, compare, in this respect, Virginia, the mother of States, with Illinois, or Georgia with Ohio. No excuse for this condition of affairs can be set up on the ground that the backward States are of such recent creation that they have not had reasonable time to mature a complete system of internal improvements; for the damaging comparison holds good against those that formed part of the original thirteen, as well as against those that have been admitted, at various periods since, into the Union. A more signal exemplification of the blighting influences of slavery upon material progress could not well be presented.

Now that the peculiar institution has disappeared, the retarding tendencies it fastened and left behind may be expected speedily to spend their force. Already the South may be looked to as territory that is to absorb a vast proportion of the immigrants that are constantly swarming to our shores. Then that region, so copiously provided for by the hand of nature, but so cursed by the exactions of a powerful iniquity, will emerge from its scarred, demoralized, impoverished condition, with an accelerating progression towards a high state of cultivation and prosperity. A large infusion of Northern energy, method and tact will take place. The antiquated systems of agriculture will give way before modern experience, including the extensive introduction of farming machinery. Population will augment with amazing rapidity. Cities, towns, and villages, now in existence, will expand their areas under the impulses of accumulating capital; and new ones will spring up, as by magic, all along the lines of newly constructed railroads. The plantations now desolated and fenceless, will be recuperated by the hand of intelligent labor, and will blossom as the rose. Churches, colleges, academies, schools, lyceums, societies, libraries, will multiply on every hand, and will spread abroad their ameliorating and elevating influences. Cotton mills will dot the water-courses, at available points, and will work into fabrics the great staple that has been accustomed to be shipped out of the country as raw material, and freighted back as manufactured articles. Furnaces will be erected to smelt the various ores that fill the bowels of the mountains with prodigal abundance. Gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, platinum, copper, and other metals, with coal, kaoline and sulphate of baryta, and precious stones, that lie imbedded in East Tennessee, North Alabama, Upper Georgia and Southwestern North Carolina, constituting a Southern Ophir, spreading out one hundred miles and more in every direction from a common centre, will cease to be dead capital, buried under ground, but will send forth their tributaries to swell the streams of art, manufactures and commerce. Legislation, too, will be brought into closer sympathy with the known principles of political economy.

These things may be regarded as fixed futurities. The South is fully capable of the development; and causes are already at work which must ultimately produce it. The obstructionists have it in their power to delay the approaches of so much prosperity, but they cannot prevent the final consummation. With blindness and obstinacy, they may hedge in their condition from benefits, as have the Chinese and the Japanese; but the demands of civilization will force them to remove the impediments. Though now they may persecute and outrage the loyalists in their midst, as Paul persecuted and outraged the followers of Christ, the day will come when their eyes will be opened, and they will see the folly of their conduct. Could they discern the full consequences of their inflammatory and factious proceedings—their constant losses, pecuniary and political—the breaks with which their own hands impede their own progress, they would instantly drop what they are doing, and would hasten to fraternize heartily with the friends of reconstruction. Then they would appreciate the blessing they have been rejecting with such persistent scorn. Then they would freely acknowledge the forbearance and the magnanimity of a conqueror that assumes the payment of its war debt without carving it out of the property of the subdued belligerent. Then they would comprehend that peaceful, zealous, co-operative efforts for reinstatement in the Union would add value to land, presence to capital, encouragement to industry, impetus to immigration, spirit to enterprise—in fine, would at once begin to lift the people out of their desolated, impoverished, hapless condition, preparatory to settling them upon a plane of prosperity such as they never looked for in their magnificent country, even in imagination.

The Annual College Crop.

The season of college commencements has just gone by, and with it the season for gathering the annual crop of doctorates, which is always so large in this country. A few colleges have been chary of these titles, and apparently are growing more and more niggard in the bestowal of them every year; but others, especially some of the smaller institutions, have granted them as indiscriminately as ever. A. M., M. D., D. D., and other such learned titles, have long been dog-cheap in this country; but if anything were calculated to sink them yet lower in the contempt of the community—lower than they were in Scotland when some of the universities tried by selling them to get rich by degrees—it is the profusion with which they have been lavished during the last four years upon the mediocre celebrities and obscure nobodies throughout the length and breadth of the land. The rill of college [illegible] which began with Increase Mather—the [illegible] D. D. of American manufacture—[illegible] till it has swollen to a vast Amazonian stream. The number of persons who have been dubbed Doctors of Divinity—a title which has been so vulgarized, that it serves almost to designate the pygmies rather than the giants of theology—would make a small army. Let the present system continue a few years more, and college titles generally will become as common, and about as valuable, as military titles—"Doctor of Laws" being equivalent to "General" of the militia, and "Bachelor of Arts" being on a par with "Corporal." Already they have ceased to challenge much respect from any but the illiterate and vulgar; for the intelligent well know that the indiscriminate, wholesale liberality with which they are conferred is only equalled by the eagerness with which they are sought by quacks and blockheads, and the conceited vanity with which they are thrust upon the notice of the public.

We know of nothing that would be more ludicrous, were it not fraught with grave consequences to the interests of sound learning, than the petty, ridiculous motives by which colleges are often governed in bestowing these baubles. One man is honored with a degree because he has given five thousand dollars to an institution that is struggling to keep its head above water; another, because by a life of Mammon-worship and utter neglect of his brains, he has scraped together a fortune, and it is hoped that he may be bribed to make a donation; a third, because he has *begged* successfully for the college; a fourth, because he is a brawling, brazen-faced politician, and holds a potent sway in the Legislature; a fifth, because he is principal of some obscure academy, and may influence his pupils in the choice of a college to enter; a sixth, because "we need the support of the church of which he is the pastor;" a seventh, because "if we don't doctor him instantly, and thus secure his support, A, B, C or D college will." Now and then you will see a person wholly destitute of literary talents and acquirements—a military man who has spent his days in "seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth"—or a pettifogging lawyer, who has never received a regular education, but has picked up his odds and ends of knowledge from hand to mouth, and can boast of no attainments but filthy lucre and an ephemeral notoriety—admitted to a rank and honored with titles which only the most exalted talents and brilliant literary attainments can merit. Last year nearly all our leading military chiefs were caught and doctored, and the honors due to different fields of achievement as absurdly confounded as if Mr. Stanton had made President Sears Major General by brevet because of his scholarship, or as if the Academy of Sciences should bestow a gold medal on Mr. Rarey.

Everybody will remember that General Jackson was dubbed LL. D. by Harvard College, though he would have been puzzled to read his diploma, knew nothing of politics as a science, and could not have distinguished Greek from Chaldee. It is but a few years since a Philadelphia gentleman of carminative, vermifuge, expectorant, and hair-tonic notoriety, was LL. D.'d by Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania—not because he had any pretensions to profound scholarship or learning, but because he had realized a fortune from the sale of quack medicines, and had given considerable hard cash to the university. Some two years ago, a legal mediocrity in a Northwestern town—neither whose name nor fame is known, probably, to twenty persons in Chicago—attended a college commencement "Down East," and contrived to have it whispered about by his friends among the trustees that he had acquired great wealth by his speculation in Western lands, and that, if made Doctor of Laws, he would give a snug sum of money to the college. The degree was conferred; the disciple of Coke went home with his rattle; but, though nothing less than an entire section of farming lands, or a dozen "corner lots," was expected in return, the *quid pro quo* is not yet—and probably never will be—forthcoming.

When we see the names of such nobodies glittering with all the glories which alphabetic abbreviations can confer, with what contempt do we come to regard these distinctions, which, when coupled with the name of an Edwards, a Bowditch, or a Story, we were wont to reverence as the emblems of merit, and the insignia of genius and learning! No wonder that the most eloquent living preacher in America refused the degree of D. D. from Amherst, or that Washington Irving—when Donald G. Mitchell proposed to dedicate a volume to him, with his title appended of LL. D., received from the University of Oxford—wrote: "I would only suggest that in your dedication you should omit the LL. D.—a learned dignity thrust upon me very much 'against the stomach of my sense,' and to which I have never laid claim." Rev. Mr. Coxe, of New York, in declining the degree of D. D. some years ago, said truly of the bagatelle: "Its frequency has made it 'common,' if not 'unclean.' It has become the caricature of greatness, the senility of colleges, and the nightmare of the church. In the promiscuous dispersion of these honors, they are no test of competency; talents are scarcely a recommendation, ignorance seldom a protection, juvenility itself no disqualification." Father Taylor of Boston more wittily said, when asked why he had never been *doctored*, "I suppose it is because my divinity has never been sick." Were the great composer, Handel, now living, and were he offered by an American college the title of Musical Doctor, who can doubt that he would reply with tenfold more emphasis than when he refused to accept that degree from Oxford: "Vat de dyfil trow my monnie away for dai—*de blockhead's wish?* I no vant to be von Doctor." If our colleges continue to scatter their honors broadcast as they have done, they may be checked as suddenly as one whose President was a keen wit, as well as a grave doctor of divinity. An illiterate rich man having laid it under obligation, was honored by it with a degree; whereupon he, to test a wager that he had made, applied for one for his valet, which was granted without hesitation. Flushed by success, he laid a farther bet that he would obtain a degree for his horse. But that he lost; for the President wrote him a note, saying that though they were very anxious to oblige so good a friend, and though they found, on examination of the university records, that they had once conferred a degree on a jackass (naming the date of this gentleman's diploma) they could really find no precedent for granting his last request.

A diver professes to have discovered, by means of clairvoyant information, the exact location in the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville of sunken wrecks, safes containing valuables, and other treasures lost within the last fifty years. These sub-fluvial explorations are being conducted with the aid of diving bells, and ample apparatus for raising the wrecks and heavy machinery. During the war two government locomotives which were being crossed over from Jeffersonville to Louisville on flat-boats, went to the bottom. The diver has discovered their lodging place, together with the location of seven steam boilers, two wrecks of steamboats just below the islands of the falls, and other valuables, which will be hoisted in due time. But the greatest "strike" of all, through the same wonderful agency, is the locality of a safe in the Mississippi River, which stands upright and about half sunk in the sand, containing *a cool million of dollars*. The diver has commenced work on the safe with a large boat and all the necessary apparatus and force.

Hardly six months have passed since Russian America was acquired, and yet enterprises of every character are springing up in that country, which promise to develop a vast and most valuable Pacific trade for the United States. Building lots have advanced several hundred dollars in price at New Archangel and Sitka, in anticipation of a large flow of emigration thither. Numerous parties are organizing in California to proceed to Russian America to reap the wealth afforded in her gold, copper and coal mines, fur trade and fisheries. Ship-builders on Puget Sound expect, and are preparing, for extensive orders in the spring, and a United States navy yard is to be located on Cambridge Island.

There is no foundation for the idea that seems to prevail that Jeff. Davis is treated like a little king in Canada. He has for some months occupied an inferior house in Montreal, and his presence in that city is a matter of total indifference to the majority of those who live there. That he is not surrounded by any numerous cortege may be readily seen from the fact that a day scarcely passes over his head that he is not seen at the St. Lawrence Hotel, where his presence creates no more excitement than that of any other person who drops in to hear the news and see what is going on. His departure from Montreal will cause no regret, and his presence in Toronto will create a nine days' talk, when he will be dropped.

The number of convicts in the Illinois Penitentiary is 1,038. The number received during the month of September was 63; number discharged, 51. Number received October 1st and 2d, 14; discharged, 3. All the labor of the institution continues to be profitably employed. The [illegible] cooper shop [illegible] barrels a day, for which good prices are received. The shoe-cutting shop is even more profitable. The wagon shop is now turning out farm wagons and buggies rapidly, and the [illegible] The Warden is now [illegible] from which good results are anticipated.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

On the Road to Paris.

How the Metropolis is Becoming Gallicized.

The Pleasure Epidemic.

Dickens' Coming Visit to the United States.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

If not Paris, New York is at least on the road to it; moreover it will be Paris without the glitter, art and history that render the world's capital as interesting to the student as it is entertaining to the pleasure-seeker. Compared with the Boulevards, Broadway is an ill-favored back street of an ill-favored, busy town; but putting aside comparison—which is always more or less odious—there is the fact that this big, dirty, mismanaged, heartless city is rapidly becoming Gallicized, and, if French is not the language of the country, at least the main idea upon which Paris lives and moves and has its being, is fast being naturalized. Need I say that this idea is pleasure? Never was the atmosphere of New York so steeped in amusement as now, and never were people so bewitched with its kaleidoscopic attractions. It would seem as if, exasperated with the Puritan element that has so long held America under an iron rule, the human pendulum were bent upon swinging to the other extreme, and eating voraciously of what for so many years has been regarded as forbidden fruit. New York will be worse than Paris; for, instead of art, we shall have vulgarity.

Even now, early as is the season, the pleasure epidemic is raging with unparalleled fury. Ristori has returned to bring Marie Antoinette back to life, and to make the French revolution as vivid a reality as she has made the reign of good Queen Bess and the agony of ill-fated Mary Stuart. Not to be outdone by rival impressarios, Mr. Bateman has imported the merry muse of Offenbach, and introduced to an American audience a faint shadow of the *Bouffes Parisiennes*, that cozy little theatre devoted to comic opera, which can boast of having been honored with visits from the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Magnificence the Sick Man of Europe. Maretzek has thrown open the portals of the Academy of Music, where grand opera may be heard in a small way. Determined to defy the triumphant Grau in his own chosen field, Maretzek announces the coming of M'lle Janauschek, a German tragedienne, who is to annihilate Ristori, provided, of course, that the immense amphitheatre of the Academy does not annihilate M'lle. Janauschek. Fearless of consequences, Max Strakosch heralds the opening of an Eighth avenue Opera House, where Madame LaGrange and Brignoli are to blend their voices in unison; and the Black Crook, which enters upon its second year with unabated fury, is at last to find a rival in the ballet of Banvard's Opera House, where "The Devil's Auction" will bid for the soles of Terpsichore and her followers. Wallack has made his bow; Jefferson, at the Olympic, shows us what manner of man Rip Van Winkle ought to have been, and, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Leffingwell, having burst from the chrysalis of bad tragedy, stands at the head of burlesque acting in this country. The New York Theatre remains "Under the Gaslight" night after night; Mr. Forrest holds the Broadway under the sway of Jack Cade and the Gladiator, while negro minstrels have lost none of their attractions for believers in banjos, bones and the double shuffle.

FOREIGN CRITICISM.

Nor is this all. Oratorios and classical concerts are to reign in Steinway Hall, and Leopold de Meyer, the pianist, lured by the golden promises of Mr. Harrison, is again heard in America after an absence of twenty years. The El Dorado of art has been discovered—at least so thinks the talent of the Old World—and soon we shall be listening with one ear to the colloquial French of that wonderful *raconteur*, Alexander Dumas, *pere*, and with the other to England's pride and America's delight, Charles Dickens. The wretched attempt made by a few newspapers to revive the old prejudice against the author of "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," proves how far from the goal of self-respect and common sense we still are; for a nation that cannot hear the truth spoken is in its infancy. Neither Mrs. Trollope nor Charles Dickens exaggerated what they saw and heard. If many of our manners and customs were ridiculous or barbaric, surely they were not to blame for making a book out of them. Does the American traveller spare the feelings of the people about whom he writes? Did Hawthorne hesitate to tell the truth concerning "Our Old Home?" America has gone to school during the last twenty-five years, and has made extraordinary progress in letters and arts, as well as in the amenities of life. There is still room for improvement, however, and if Dickens or Dumas, or both or somebody else, should see fit to hold the mirror up to our nature, we ought to look at ourselves dispassionately and correct our faults. If men will "spit round sociable," and plant their heels on window-sills, and mantel-pieces (as was in the beginning, is now and, perhaps, ever will be); if the tone of women is "loud" and inelegant, and if, in many cases, both men and women talk through their noses, they can not expect to escape unnoticed. If foreign criticism will be of any assistance in ridding us of these Americanisms, then should it be hailed with peans of delight. This country is too great not to be greater, and however much Brother Johnathan may boast of our ability to "lick all creation," European civilization can teach us several things that it would be worth while to learn. So far we have taken more kindly to the vices than to the virtues of the Old World.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The *Herald*, in a recent article on Charles Dickens, hinted that the novelist might coin any amount of money by his readings in this country, as curiosity would be so great that people would pay five dollars a ticket without murmuring. I am assured Charles Dickens will do nothing of the sort. He has refused to accept any of the many fine offers made to him by American agents for the reason that he wishes to be his own master and keep the prices of admission down to a reasonable sum. He desires to be heard by the American people and not by American fashion, and the great aim of his agent will be to keep tickets out of the hands of speculators. All this speaks well for the great novelist, and it is to be hoped that so laudable an aim will be fully carried out. Dickens, the writer, is the poor man's friend; Dickens, the comedian, should be no less so. They say that, after reading a fortnight in Boston, he will visit New York for an indefinite period. In Boston he will be most appreciated. In New York he will be most sought after. This is the difference between the two cities: one has the more brains; the other has the more money. One goes to see a thing from a belief in it; the other because it is the fashion. When you find a New Yorker in society that absolutely *thinks*, throw up your hat and sing Handel's "Hallelujah." Were Diogenes now alive and on the war-path for a thinker, he would have a worse experience than when in ancient times he went in search of an honest man. It would be long ere he blew out his lantern.

K. F.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSICAL.

The venerable Auber, ten years older than Rossini, has a new opera in rehearsal, which, he says, will be his last. It is to be called "Un Jour de Bonheur." A young *artiste*, hitherto only heard at concerts, Madame Cremieux, will be intrusted with the prima donna's part. Auber, who, according to an inscription on the *facade* of the new opera, was born in 1782, and is consequently eighty-five years old, gets up at five in the morning to work at his composition, and every afternoon he may be seen holding the ribbons behind a pair of particularly high spirited horses, bowling along at the rate of twelve miles an hour on the Bois de Boulogne.

Muzio, who has been in Paris since his last engagement in Venice, and who has been busily occupied in writing the piano arrangement of "Don Carlos," leaves Paris with his wife on the 22d for Barcelona, where he has accepted an engagement as conductor at the Lyceo for the fall and winter months. Mazzoleni has concluded an engagement for the Grand Opera. He is to devote himself to the study of French for the next three months and is to make his first appearance in March. He is to be paid at the rate of 100,000 francs a year.

Adelina Patti has an engagement for two years hence, and entertains no notion of returning to America. The Paris critics are not as sweeping in her praise as they once were. They say that she is merely a fine-toned instrument without consciousness, and moved only by the instinct which inspires the song of the lark and the nightingale. They refuse her musical intelligence, taste, sensibility, style, passion, and above all, poetic sentiment.

Ambroise Thomas is rewriting the *role* of "Mignon" (his opera founded on Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister") for Patti's [illegible]

The great Birmingham Music[al Festival] commenced August 27 and lasted four days. The receipts were $14,000, and the attendance over 13,000. Mendelssohn began and ended the festival, St. Paul being the first oratorio and Elijah the last. Mesdames Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, Nilsson, Tietjiens, Sainton, Dolby, Lemmens Sherrington, and Messrs. Patey, Whytock, Santley, Weiss, Sims Reeves, &c., assisted. The incomparable Costa was conductor.

Miss Kellogg—our favorite prima donna, who, though "lost to sight," is "to memory dear"—on her arrival at Liverpool was at once tendered an engagement at Her Majesty's theatre in London. Other offers have been made her from among the managers of the continental opera houses.

Formes, the *basso*, is singing in Leipsic.

Mlle. de Murska is engaged at the Imperial Theatre of Vienna, from the first of November, for three months. She is to receive two thousand three hundred florins a month for eight appearances in the same period.

DRAMATIC.

The German tragedienne, Janauschek, got into a quarrel among our managers, it is said, even before she had set her foot in this country. She had an arrangement to play under the management of Grau, the Ristori manager, but Grau did not do as he had promised. So she threw herself (figuratively speaking) into the arms of Maretzek, Grau's rival, and Maretzek is going to bring her out at the Academy on alternating nights with the Grand Opera.

Schneider, the original Grande Duchess de Gerolstein, is said to be the richest actress in Paris. She has $200,000 worth of diamonds.

Boucicault, Watts Phillips, Robertson and Charles Reade have written new plays, which are soon to be acted in London.

John Brougham's new play has been produced in Boston,—but the papers are silent upon its effect on the audience. Here is the story of John's "Lottery of Life:"

"Sir Wylton Downe, an English baronet, twenty years previous to the opening of the play, has been doubly swindled by a business partner named Bolter, who ran away with his wife and his money. He has succeeded to the baronetcy subsequent to this transaction. Learning that Bolter is in New York, he arrives in search of him, and also in quest of his son, Rupert, who is said to be going to the bad very rapidly among the pitfalls of that wicked city. Sir Wylton's great ambition is to punch the head of the man who has wronged him, and to this end he has taken lessons of a London bruiser, whom he has brought with him as a sort of valet. Terry O'Halloran (Mr. Brougham) is a rattling, dashing, fellow about town, of the confidence order, who is ready for anything that may turn up in his favor, unscrupulous as to the means of getting money, but yet with a heart to do a good thing now and then. Learning Sir Wylton's purpose, he introduces himself as a detective, and sets about the enterprise of finding both Bolter and young Downe, simply for the sake of reward. Young Downe, under the name of Robert Mordaunt, had just been liberated from prison, wherein he had been incarcerated through the machinations of this same Bolter, who is living in New York under the names of Solomons and Allcraft, assuming one or the other as it may best serve his villainous purposes. This latter character is played by Mr. Nicholas, and the young man was last night personated by Mr. Norris in place of Mr. Clarke, who was originally cast for it, and who has just met with a severe affliction in the loss of his father. Terry hits upon Mordaunt to play the part of Sir Wylton's son not knowing his real identity, but when a meeting takes place, the device nearly fails, since neither recognizes the other, and the young man is loth to take part in the supposed deception. Terry has had financial dealings with old Solomons, and by accident discovers that he and Allcraft are the same, and another disclosure proves him the man of whom Sir Wylton is in search. The son's identity is established by papers taken from Allcraft's possession by a clever ruse of Terry's, and all is about to end happily, the marriage of the prodigal son and Emily Summers, who has loved him through ill-repute as well as good, being among the prospective incidents. The whole party is about to embark for England in a ship owned by Sir Wylton, when the villain Allcraft, as a last act of revenge and in a delirium occasioned by drink, sets fire to the vessel in the hope of destroying life as well as property. His intended victims, however, witness the deed from the shore, and are also the spectators of his arrest by the police, and of his ignoble death in a paroxysm just previous to the fall of the curtain. Among the characters introduced incidentally in the piece, but not enumerated above, are Miss Tarter, an aunt of Emily Summers, Polly O'Halloran, a pretty waiter girl, and the wife of Terry, and Oil Tommy, who seems not altogether a creation of fiction. One scene represents the portico of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, another the interior of a Broadway concert saloon, and a third the Fulton Ferry Landing, with the departure of the ferry boat. The concert saloon scene is elaborately depicted with a mimic minstrel performance.

LITERATURE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—The Charm of His Character—His Ethical Teaching—His Relation to the "Younger Fry"—Charles Eliot Norton—His Literary Work—His Position as a Lecturer—His Translation of Dante's Vita Nuova—Mr. Longfellow's Dante and Mr. Parsons' Inferno—The Atlantic Monthly—North American and the Nation—Who Represent Our Literature—Mr. Alger's Exceptional Position.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, who opens this evening the Parker Fraternity course, with a lecture on Eloquence, was never half as prominent and influential as he is at the present moment. Harvard University, in electing him a member of the corporation, and in presenting him as the orator of the great Phi Beta Kappa day, seems to have expressed the judgment of the community that the prophet of radicalism has fairly won one of the very first places as a leader of New England. Probably no one could be named who stands now before, or even by the side of, the eminent exponent of free culture. Perhaps this is due chiefly to the fact that Mr. Emerson has no rival and no peer in those indefinable graces of character which charm all hearts. There is in him always, on all occasions, and with all persons, so much sincere and modest politeness, such earnest yet graceful kindliness, and such facility of expressing this simply and naturally, that he must be a very boor who cannot be delighted with the man. He is the most exquisitely honest and kindly fashion "all things to all men;" in consequence he wins everybody, except the morose hunkers who have quite fallen from grace. As an incomparable gentleman, Mr. Emerson is universally admired and revered by all that is best in the communities represented by Harvard University. Many who do not understand the transcendental thinker, hang with delight upon his words, because of the perfect charm of the man. Not a few who refuse to think with him, cordially own that his ripe and rich manhood is a golden fruit of the holiest spirit ever breathed into man. Even harsh divines, who would gladly abate radicalism, give Mr. Emerson's character the benefit of an exception, such as the character of Socrates has often obtained, by which he passes with them, as to his pure heart and spotless life, for a true child of eternal grace.

There is, also, an aspect of Mr. Emerson's thought which solicits powerfully the interest of the cultivated New England conscience. His affirmation of the religious value and authority of the moral sentiment is in profound harmony with the purest instincts of the Puritan heart. Mr. Emerson, indeed, rests in this, affirming that religion is completed in the allegiance of the heart to God and our brother, without any of the allegiance to dogma and church, to mediator and scripture, on which all the sects insist. No dogmatist can assent for a moment to Mr. Emerson's limits of religion, but all good men concur most heartily in his presentation of the claims of uncompromising loyalty to the pure law of right. Even Mr. Parker's doctrine of loyalty to God and our brother has latterly commanded sincere orthodox respect. Mr. Emerson's teaching here has the advantage of being less doctrinal than Mr. Parker's, more ethical in form and appearance, though in fact it sets aside the old dogmas as thoroughly and resolutely as ever Theodore Parker did. The quiet vigor of Mr. Emerson's discrimination between moral truth and dogma, between reason and tradition, fascinates inquiring minds. He sets aside authority with modesty and gentleness, but with a firmness and distinctness which evidently close the case. He speaks with a singular tone of authority, yet leaves the impression that a truth speaks, not he. It always seems as if he checked his own assertion, to let a truth through his lips, assert itself. The least noisy and most undemonstrative of our speakers, he speaks more forcibly than any other. And unlike most men, he thinks no old thoughts, but has always a fresh deliverance of conviction, one which contemplates the latest aspect of affairs. Among all the men of his generation, among all the radicals who had come upon the stage before Parker died, only Mr. Emerson can fully enter into the feelings and aims of the new generation of radicals, the young men who are coming to the front at this moment. It is, perhaps, as leader of the young reformers that Mr. Emerson will renew his youth, while increasing infirmity is evidently bidding him not count on very many more opportunities.

Charles Eliot Norton undoubtedly should be named first among the younger representatives of New England culture. Like Mr. Emerson, he is a free thinker. He is indeed profoundly interested in the religious as well as in the political and social aspects of radicalism. He keeps, however, aloof from public demonstrations, and works chiefly through literary production. To this he is invited by his position as editor of the *North American Review*. Prof. James Russell Lowell is senior editor of the Review, and deservedly of repute for his contributions to our literature, but I do not hesitate, as far as I may be allowed a judgment at all, to name Mr. Norton before Prof. Lowell. The latter, in his younger days, gave promise, especially in his poems, of an eminence in devotion to culture which would have compelled us to assign him a place to-day not very far from Mr. Emerson. Why the poet faltered, turned back and went into society I need not inquire; but the fact is indisputable. He still has brilliant gifts, and still does some good work—some excellent work [illegible] not fulfilled, and apparently has not cared to fulfil, the very singular promise of his early efforts. His junior associate, Mr. Norton, is of a spirit which cannot be tempted. The radicalism of his character is as intense as it is pure. Singularly aristocratic by instinct, according to the best sense of the term, [illegible] thoroughly democratic [illegible] his study, [illegible] for its own sake; but he remembers constantly the high duty of bringing the influence of culture to bear upon the development of politics, of society, and of religion in our country and in the world. With the deepest sincerity and earnestness he labors to promote the widest possible dissemination of sound thought, sound scholarship, and the taste to appreciate these. In conversation, and by correspondence, he is continually rendering good service to the cause of free thought, free society, and free religion, while his pen is engaged with important literary work. In clearness and force of conception, and purity of taste, Mr. Norton takes the highest rank. The thorough finish of his work is remarkable; but more remarkable still is its solidity and conscientious truth. Mr. Norton speaks but rarely, and is little known on the platform, although, for point and force of speech, he has few equals. He is no more an orator than Mr. Emerson; but, like Mr. Emerson, he can speak more effectively than most orators, because of the fine character which is shown in what he has to say. Much more than Mr. Emerson, Mr. Norton speaks to the common mind and applies the highest thoughts to cut away venerable errors and consecrated abuses. He will startle the timid and anger the hunker more than the Concord philosopher does; but his keen thrusts will seem so fit and so skilful to the candid hearer as to win at least his admiration. The "Quality of American Culture" is the topic which Mr. Norton will treat in his fraternity lecture; beyond a doubt it will be a word for the times worthy the attention of every friend of the intellectual elevation and moral advancement of the American people. The publication of Mr. Norton's admirable translation of Dante's *Vita Nuova*, just from the press of Ticknor & Fields, calls attention to that aspect of Mr. Norton's work which is most remote from the popular taste and needs; especially since a really small, though very choice work, is brought out in a five dollar quarto volume. The most elegant typography, a fair and ample page, and heavy paper, do perhaps do no more than justice to Mr. Norton's rendering and illustrations of one of the choicest productions of the human mind; but let no one assume that only thus does Mr. Norton seek to communicate with the American people. He has his own original word to utter, and he desires to stand face to face with the masses to utter this word, as much at least as the exacting engagements of his study will permit.

In connection with the mention just made of Dante's *New Life*, let me say a word of the other and more ambitious attempts just made to bring Dante's poems to the knowledge of the American public. Mr. Longfellow's translation of the *Divina Comedia*, and Mr. Parsons' of the first part of the same, the *Inferno*, are already in the hands of many readers. The work of Mr. Longfellow has had a very generous welcome, chiefly because of the remarkable success of his endeavor to render Dante word for word, line for line, measure for measure. The spirit of such loyalty, shown by the American singer to the Italian poet, could not fail to seem admirable, while the perfect success of the aim to present Dante most truly and literally has absolutely silenced the critics. It seems pretty generally agreed that Mr. Longfellow has done the thing most difficult to do and best worth doing. Yet no one can deny that the next best thing would be every way worth doing, to put into thoroughly pleasing poetry the song of Dante, sacrificing something of its form in order to fitly express its fine poetic sense. This Mr. Parsons has attempted, and with surprising success, so far as the *Inferno* is concerned. Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Parsons are equally to be named among the very few who truly represent the best culture of New England.

Of the many who have a name to represent in general literature this culture, I think the best judgment excludes considerably more than one-half. There is no high standard for the mass of these literary pretenders. Judged by the canons of sound thought and good writing, to which Mr. Emerson and Mr. Norton conform, the whole class led by Dr. Holmes and Gail Hamilton come under condemnation. Even Prof. Lowell and Edwin Whipple do not escape censure. Mr. Howells and Colonel Higginson are approved for so much as they attempt. The former has the best of life yet before him; the latter has permitted great opportunity to slip through his fingers; he has lacked enthusiasm and the energy necessary to do any great work. The publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* have done a great wrong to our literature, and to the culture of our people, by deliberately selecting for that publication a somewhat low level. For a time Mr. Fields and his wife edited the magazine themselves; excellent persons, but singularly incompetent to such a task, the more as they belong to the class, certainly not of second rate, hardly even of third rate, writers, while esteeming themselves worthy of high rank. Their editorial judgments were accidentally good in some cases, but in most instances they were the product of fancy or of mere personal caprice. To tell the truth, the *Atlantic* was made up in Mrs. Fields' back parlor, and with very slight reference to the requirements of a high literary standard. And in no long time Mr. Fields discovered that much regard for the higher claims of culture would not pay anything like as well as catering for the less cultivated masses. He might have made the *Atlantic* pay very well as a magazine of the best thought of the time, leaving to *Harper's Monthly* and other publications the more profitable task of supplying the demand for sensational literature. He chose, however, the course which would bring most profit. Of course I do not deny that the *Atlantic* contains some of the best things available to a magazine publisher; I am aware also that it is edited now with more care than two years ago; still I affirm that it is published for the benefit of Ticknor & Fields, and with very considerable disregard of the high claims of culture in America. When Ticknor & Fields gave up their general retail business, to devote themselves exclusively to the sale of their own publications, they found it more than ever necessary to make profit the first consideration in the publication of the *Atlantic*. So it has happened that we have no magazine fitly representing the best literature of our country.

The *North American Review*, which cannot of course take the place of a magazine of general literature, is the only publication we have which attempts to fix a high literary standard. The influence of Professor Lowell in the *Review* is not always good; he too often forgets the claims of pure taste to indulge in a style of thought and of illustration which displays the comedian more than the sound thinker and the good writer. This is to be the more regretted because Professor Lowell could be second to none as a just thinker, a good scholar, and a writer of pure taste. His position, too, is one of great opportunity. It is to be hoped that the control of the *Review* may belong ultimately to Mr. Norton alone.

The New York *Nation* is in part the work of New England writers. Mr. Norton is very deeply interested in its success, earnestly hoping that it may become an adequate exponent of American culture. His contributions to it, and his influence in it, have played a considerable part in the steady improvement of the *Nation*. There really seems some prospect of having in this journal a national organ of our best intellectual achievement. The field is still open for a magazine.

In the judgments which I have ventured to pass in this letter, it must be understood that I have not simply expressed a personal opinion. I have endeavored to state what I believe on good evidence to be the actual relations of literary effort and pretension in New England to the standard of pure culture. I have not mentioned John G. Palfrey and George Ticknor, because they seem to have left the field. I think I have mentioned all who worthily illustrate the higher aims of culture among us. Edwin Whipple's talent entitles him to a place in this select circle, yet he does not take the place. His labored essays sadly need pruning; more than this they need to be re-written with a strict regard to having something to say. Mr. Whipple lacks inspiration. He makes good compositions, stuffed with facts and reflections, but devoid of living interest. Prof. Lowell, so well known to the masses, has all the genius necessary to succeed where Mr. Whipple fails. But apparently he does not care to consecrate his genius to the service of the age in its highest needs; he puts his hand to the work occasionally, but not quite faithfully; and for the most part he turns his back on the company to which by genius and vocation he naturally belongs. Colonel Higginson attends in the court of the temple of culture, having the pure spirit of a devotee, but wanting the will to give himself religiously to the best work. Mr. Howells, who has written so pleasantly of Venice, and so intelligently of Italian poetry, certainly gives promise of rendering eminent service to American culture. Mr. Norton leads the present generation of workers in this field. Mr. Parsons has shown through many years the finest spirit of the poet, and has done work worthy to be named with the best. Our Longfellow is beloved as the sweetest singer our literature can boast. Above all stands Emerson, thinker, poet, and gentle man.

I should name Mr. Alger for his wonderful industry and conscientiousness. His works are storehouses of fact and thought; but the controlling spirit of genius is wanting. He is absolutely heedless of the demands of literary taste, and that in spite of the fact that in earnestness and spiritual aspiration he is second to none. He is one of those writers whom we must heartily thank for his work, although literature regrets that he can so little comprehend the nature of good writing.

HOMO.

LITERARY NEWS.

General Lewis Wallace and his wife, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, have [illegible] devoting themselves to literature. [illegible] number of *Harper's Magazine* is to contain an article by each; the lady writing the "Confessions of a Weak Minded Woman," giving her very interesting adventures in trying to get a poem published, and the General writes and illustrates an article on the Mexican silver mines, which he preempted a year or so ago in Northern Mexico, but which he has not been able as yet to work.

The late Dr. Anthon bequeathed his copyrights on his various classical works and school books to his children. The income which he derived from them has amounted of late years to more than $10,000 per annum.

"Arthur Sketchley," who calls himself the English Artemus Ward, has made a grand failure in this country. He cannot get his funny articles published, nor will the people go to hear his lectures, he is so intensely English—or at least so intensely un-American.

Charles H. Webb, the best sustained funny writer we have, now that Artemus Ward is dead, Mark Twain abroad, and Nasby silent, is about to start on a lecturing tour. A great feature of his course will be the fact that he *stutters* most comically and effectively.

The Harpers will soon publish a novel by M. R. Housekeeper, of Beardstown, Illinois, which is said by those who have seen it to be one of the most absorbing novels ever written by an American.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Home from the Hub.

Home Again—The Streets of Boston—Its Future Salvation—Fruit and Lectures—How Bostonians Enjoy Opera—Prohibition, and How it Works—Heavy Seizures of Liquor—Health and Codfish—Art—The Latest Fashions—Music—Dickens in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Back again from the salt breezes, the tom cods and sculpins, the narrow streets, the Big Organ and the prohibition of Boston, to Chicago; to the old seat, the old pencil and paper, and to the old friends.

And if called upon to state the aggregate of my convictions, I should say there is no place like Chicago.

In our broad streets you can take a long breath; in the narrow streets of Boston you are shrunk up to an atom.

The salvation of Boston will be an avenue like Clark street. It will let air and sunlight into the old byways and trails they call streets; will improve its intellect, its morals, and deodorize its slums.

In Boston they charge you for looking at a grape and inhaling the bouquet of a peach; in Chicago the Illinois Central Railroad Company declares a dividend on the profits of peaches.

If you want to be amused in Boston you must go to the lectures with the girl in spectacles. A course of Weiss, Emerson, Phillips and Higginson, with a half hour on the Big Organ for preface, is a winter's amusement. It is severely intellectual. Kant, Schlegel and Coleridge afford the Bostonian the same kind of pleasure that the circus and the female minstrels "in the adjoining pavilion" do the country boy.

True, they have opera in Boston, but they only go at it. They never go into it and all through it as Boosey, Aurelia, Celeste and I do. There is no dress worth mentioning. There are no wall flowers, no bouquets, no vivas. They never get at the essence of opera. They are severe on chords, dominants, false notes, and that kind of thing, but they never catch the whirlwind of enthusiasm in a concerto, and they have no more idea of an *ensemble* than a cow has of an *andante*.

With us, when Aurelia gets a little faint between the acts, she can be be revived with a glass of wine. If the spectacled Boston girl should so far forget herself as to faint, she must be content with cold water.

This is Prohibition.

And the way Prohibition works is as follows: You can drink sitting down but not standing up. You can go to a hotel and have a glass of wine at dinner. Mr. Parker will give you anything you want to drink, provided you sit down on a chair with four legs at a table. At Mr. Parker's bar you could not obtain a glass of wine or beer for your immortal soul.

The consequence is that everybody sits down in Boston and drinks, and there is more drunkenness in Boston to-day, with the Prohibitory law, than there ever was before.

There isn't a housewife in a New England village to-day that dares to tell her neighbors she has brewed a stoup of dandelion beer. It would insure a visit from a State Constable.

I saw with my own eyes three portly State Constables invade a widow woman's domicil and seize a bottle of beer, which they bore off in triumph to the gutter, and solemnly smashed on the curb-stone, while somebody, to my personal knowledge, who lives near by, in a brown-stone front with two "bow" windows and a brass knocker, has a cellar full, from Santa Cruz to Clicquot.

The reason why he has his cellar full is that the State Constable has the singular habit, when he sees him, of placing one hand behind his coat tail and closing both eyes.

Think of these things, ye frequenters of Best's and Ibach's and Wright's, and thank your stars you live in Chicago.

You cannot get the health in Boston that we are enjoying in Chicago. The furious east wind has brought this summer to every charming little coast town and to every pleasant village of Massachusetts a cargo of typhoid fever, malignant in its character and serious in its results. That same east wind has soured the grapes on the vines and the peaches and apples on the trees. It has sent pedestrians shivering along the narrow streets in their overcoats, and I solemnly affirm that in the month of September last past I rode ten miles in a snow storm!

The codfish of Boston—boiled, hashed, or chowdered—is a brute by the side of our dainty, delicate whitefish, and the best bird that flies from Eastport to Stonington is about as superior to our prairie chicken as a sturgeon is to a brook trout.

There is not a collection of home art in Boston which can equal our art gallery. The Athenæum, the pride of Boston, is almost beneath contempt. Apart from the Dowse collection of copies, and the Allstons, there is nothing on its walls worthy of inspection, and many of the pictures are the sorriest daubs that ever disgraced canvas. There isn't a print store in Boston that does not surpass in artistic merit the Athenæum.

Chicago is ahead of Boston in the metropolitan race. She must now turn her attention to New York.

A word as to fashions for the gay young fellows about town. As they have not yet arrived here it will be of interest to know to what we are all coming. Pantaloons fit as tight as bark to a tree. Next month, when Boosey and Celeste go to hear La Grange, B. will find it impossible to pick up C.'s bouquet without endangering the integrity of his rear. It will be cruel for young ladies to demand it of their escorts.

Green is the style in color for gentlemen; brown for the ladies. Brief tails will continue the style with coats.

For hats, low crowns and broad brims are the rage, and full dress vests will be low in the roll and have but three buttons.

As for boots, there is nothing above the earth, on the earth or under the earth, like them. The heel is very high, the toes square, about an inch wide, elaborately filagreed and projecting some distance from the foot.

I am but just recovering, Mr. Editor, from my fifty hours' ride by rail, and have little to say in the line of amusements, reserving them and various other topics of interest to the Dear Creatures for next week, when I shall have got into the ruts of writing again, and will close with some of the very freshest foreign musical intelligence.

Among the new pieces to be performed shortly at the London Crystal Palace Concert, are Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony, and "Die Verschworen," an *operetta* by Schubert.

Henselt, the great pianist, recently played two hours in London without rest, without book and without programme, including in his pieces the E major Polonaise, Concert Stuck and A flat Sonata by Weber, the B flat minor Scherzo, the D flat Notturno by Chopin, the Phantasie Stuck by Schumann, and one of Liszt's "Rhapsodies Hongroises."

Lucca intends to sing the part of Mignon in the opera of M. Thomas when it is produced at Berlin.

There has been a talk of reviving Signor Rossini's "Tancredi" at the Italian opera-house in Paris; but the shrewd *maestro*, it is said, has requested that the plan may not be carried out; and, in deference to his wishes, it has been abandoned. The opera is not one to carry off the incomplete singing of these days; and, indeed, is not among its writer's permanent works, rich though it be in beauties.

Even cholera, with all its horrors, (the word is hardly strong enough to describe what has passed and is passing in Italy,) has not altogether put out opera there. The last number of *Il Trovatore* mentions as novelties "Ada Maressotti," by Signor Sellis, produced at Viterbo (dangerously near the headquarters of the pestilence), and a new opera at Naples, "Colpa e Castigo," by Signor Parravano. In the same number is the name of a new opera by Signor Jursewics, "Piero Calabrese," produced at Odessa "with the utmost success."

For the benefit of your readers, I may state that I learned at Ticknor & Fields', in Boston, who are Mr. Dickens' correspondents in this country, that he will probably give five readings in Chicago, and possibly make a second visit.

Yours, as ever,

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

Another Lost [illegible] of Titian.

[illegible] J. C. Robinson, in a late communication, says: [illegible] picture of Titian has returned to my mind. Whoever is acquainted with the splendid series of sixty or seventy Titians which are the glory of the Madrid Gallery, will probably have noticed a striking head or bust of our Savior, with some blue drapery. In Madrid, where, in these irreverent days, "El Pintor Erudito," that old text-book of the 'Holy Office,' is no longer held in terrorem over artists and amateurs, this head is noted for its striking resemblance to the countenance of the well-known artist, Signor Mario, who, by the way, is nowhere more popular than in musical Spain. The fact is, indeed, that the Venetian model who sat to Titian for this head must have been, in his outward man, the very 'double' of the gifted singer. It is even said, I know not with what truth, that to this picture Mario resorted as the model for his 'get up' in 'Le Prophete.' That this head was a mere fragment of some great unknown composition of Titian's was evident to me at the first glance, and I had ultimately the good fortune to verify my supposition in the completest manner. During an exploration of the innumerable rooms and corridors of Escurial, I was one day delighted to come upon an old copy, unfortunately not a very good one, from the original picture of which this head of our Savior is doubtless the only fragment remaining. The composition represented our Savior appearing to Mary Magdalene after the resurrection—the same subject as that of his beautiful picture in our own National Gallery, though quite differently treated; but also with a very elaborate landscape background, and a most impressive and poetical effect of early morning light. The copy is about seven feet square, and obviously represents a noble work of Titian's greatest time—*i. e.*, his middle period; for even through the thin and faded medium of this old Spanish copy, most probably the production of one of the monkish amateurs of the Escurial, and itself defaced by at least a couple of centuries of exposure to the scorching heats of summer and the scathing blasts of the Sierra, in the open unglazed cloister where it hangs, the ineffable splendor of the great master may still be traced, dimmed indeed, but yet unquenchable. On communicating my discovery to the excellent director of the Madrid Gallery, Don Frederico Madrazo, he informed me that his own father and predecessor in office rescued the head in the gallery from utter destruction at the Escurial, where, when he found it, it served as the cover to a *tinaja*, or oil jar! Obviously, when the original picture became so dilapidated as to be no longer sightly, it was ruthlessly cut up by the monks. Who can tell how many other noble works of this great master have been brought to an end in that great tomb of art—Spain?"

LOVERS AND HUSBANDS.

The Romance of Courtship and the Reality of Matrimony.

BY AGNES LEONARD.

"Oh dear, *such* a difference!" exclaims *madame*, who has been married, lo! these ages of dreariness.

"*Such* a difference as there is between lovers and husbands! No one could believe what a change marriage brings," continues my lady, with an air of refraining from saying all that might be said upon the subject.

Lover and husband, side by side they stand before her mental vision, separate and distinct as two individuals! One attentive, brilliant, fascinating and devoted. The other silent, cold, indifferent, almost stupid, and quite exasperating.

"One can never judge what kind of a husband a man will make, from knowing him merely as a lover," says *madame*, after a dreary interval of lugubrious reminiscence.

It is true that the romance of courtship is slightly different from the reality of matrimony, and consequently affect differently and materially a man's temper and a woman's happiness.

The lover finds my lady always beautiful and charming. The disagreeable world may harass and tax and burden him, but she only soothes and flatters. The very tone of her voice is caressing, and she makes him at peace with the world by making him at peace with himself.

The husband sees my lady in crimping pins and calico wrappers; he knows her costumes from her most hideous morning chrysalis to her very charmingest full-blown butterfly evening dress.

He comes home harassed with the day's burden and care, and, instead of a charming angel all smiles and flattery and overflowing amiability, he finds a very nervous woman, who has "been having *such* a time with the servants," and who *does* wish he *would* come home *sometimes* looking a little pleasant.

The butcher, the baker, the milliner, the cook and the seamstress are thrust in his face, when he is tired and don't care what they want, or said, or did or didn't.

"Why, of course they are. They must be. Do you expect a woman to endure everything, and ask her husband never to be troubled with that which interests him fully as much as it can her."

Certainly not! Butchers and bakers and cooks and milliners are necessary functionaries, and a great deal of worry and trouble, and expenditure of money are inevitable.

Trades people must be tolerated and must be paid. No objection is made to them; they are merely mentioned incidentally as elements of the reality of married life and minor circumstances affecting the course of true love between husband and wife.

A man without care and anxiety, and buoyant with the hopefulness of courtship, of course feels very differently from the man taxed with the manifold responsibilities of business, and annoyed with the numberless little cares of home.

The circumstances surrounding lovers and husbands are so very different that, of necessity, they can bear slight resemblance to each other, yet the principal traits of a man's character are not materially changed, and, leaving a margin for the difference in circumstances, one may judge very much of a husband by a lover.

"Straws show which way the wind blows," and the veriest trifle is indicative of character; for trifles, as a general thing, are the involuntary expression of the inner man or woman, and it is the involuntary expression that is the true one.

Then, too, there are many traits that in a lover seem very "lovely and interesting," yet in a husband would prove very "horrible and awful."

For example, jealousy in a lover is esteemed a cardinal virtue. It is considered so indicative of devotion and the fine frenzy of a delicious enthusiasm. Of course one doesn't want to flirt, one is so willing and eager and glad to be exclusive, and it is so charming to provoke a scowl and a young tornado when one is so conscious of caring for no other human being on earth, and can so easily smile and be forgiven, and gloat over a jealousy expressive of so much devotion.

Jealousy in a husband, however, is somewhat different. Then, instead of expressing itself in wild frenzied pleadings and iterations and reiterations of affection, it manifests itself in averted eyes, a cold, sullen demeanor, or a bitter sneer and icy contempt.

The jealous lover pleads and agonizes, and is speedily reconciled and made happy. The jealous husband sulks and upbraids, and sneers and refuses to be "a credulous fool any longer, the dupe of a consummate actress."

The jealous lover is merely distressed and anxious, and leads you to hope that when you are married and he is quite sure of possessing you he will be quiet and content.

The jealous husband snubs your friends and insults your relatives, and objects to your dearest lady friend, and is quite sure that she is exerting an undue influence over you, and if you don't cut her acquaintance *sans ceremonie* he will be very certain that you care very little for *his* wishes, when you can allow friend or relative, or any one, to retain your regard after he has objected.

You may argue and plead until you lose your voice from old age, and it will have no effect upon him.

The more you talk about "old friends" and the more you assure him that the meagre affection you give to others is nothing compared to what you give him, the more he will tell you that he wants all, every particle of your heart, and the more he will deny you the companionship that you crave.

Yet if he denies you every joyous, healthful friendship, every pleasant instructive acquaintanceship, every social enjoyment outside of his companionship, do not complain that "husbands are so different from lovers," for you must remember the high tragedies and fine frenzies of your jealous lover, that you thought "so *lovely* and *sweet*," and so different from that *tame* Mr. Brown that mother wanted you to marry."

The mistake that most women make is in being captivated by what they imagine evidences of excessive devotion, which are after all merely evidences of selfishness, self-will, inordinate vanity, cold-blooded experiment, or merely superfluous animal spirits.

One must distinguish between the elements of a heroic character and mere recklessness, riotous living and magnificent health.

Courage is different from foolhardiness; the forbearance of a generous, discriminating mind, and the easy tolerance of stupid good nature are as unlike as a star and a firefly.

The extravagance of youth, and the outpouring of a heart that is overfull, must not be mistaken for the infinite devotion of mature appreciation.

You must consider whether he loves you because you are a woman, or because he recognizes individual excellence. In other words, whether his love is more instinct, or the rational appreciation of amiable qualities.

Lovers and husbands are exceedingly different, yet each invariably bears resemblance to the other.

If your lover is never punctual, and has always an excuse for being ten or fifteen minutes or half an hour late, you may be very certain that he will not succeed in business, and that he will wear your life out with annoyance at his disregard of the very trifles that make up the sum of your existence.

Your lover forgets to bring the book or the letter that he promised. He cannot remember trifles; and though you are annoyed he is forgiven. It is so very seldom you ask a favor of him, that a rare disappointment is scarcely felt or remembered; yet in the closer intimacy of married life there are a thousand trifles dependent upon a husband's thoughtfulness and punctuality, that neglected, can annoy a wife very much for the time being, and, continued systematically, can exhaust a love and patience originally almost infinite.

The principal reason that so few form a correct estimate of character, is that most persons, from hereditary tendencies or controlling circumstances, have a bias in favor of or against some particular trait, that, being present or absent, blinds them to whatever good or evil that may be possessed, in other respects, by the person whose nature the seek to analyze.

Our hobbies do so alternate with our abominations and the thing that we lauded and admired, yesterday is so often the object of our special disgust to-day, that to follow blindly the direction of any one enthusiasm is of all folly the most insensate.

To illustrate—Miss Smith determines that if ever she marries, she will most assuredly wed a man of intellect. Intellect is her hobby.

"Oh, anything but a silly man; one I should always watching and dreading to hear [illegible] wishing he had kept still!" she exclaims with [illegible] disgust.

Intellect is her one requirement [illegible] husband, yet when he proves to be selfish, dissipated, indifferent or unfaithful, how speedily she is led to exclaim, "Oh, [illegible] one could make me happy; how I am convinced that goodness is better than brilliancy and loyalty more precious than genius. If I had my choice for life to make again I should choose a good man, a pure-minded Christian, whose ideas of right and wrong would be a matter of conscience rather than of expediency."

And if my lady should find herself a widow, her enthusiasm for goodness would be equal to that once felt concerning intellect.

And looking for the one isolated trait of conscientiousness, she would be blind to every other consideration, and in all probability marry a narrow-minded fanatic, whose lack of brain and large-hearted appreciation would prove quite as objectionable as his predecessor's lack of principle.

She would miss the intensity of character, the controlling will-power of her first husband, and conclude that, perhaps, with all his faults and unreliability, he was more capable of strong affection than his poorly organized yet conscientious successor.

A third choice would no doubt be the result of some hobby about affection.

She would, in all probability, conclude that to be loved with a strong and deep and deathless passion was the desideratum and ultimatum of existence, and, in search of this one element, neglect others and marry an ardent, reckless, improvident lover, whose lack of business talent would keep her always oppressed by poverty and tortured with a prospect of destitution.

The humiliation of poverty's endless shifts and privations, and Micawberian waiting for "something to turn up," would not find any compensation in protestations of devotion. Hunger and cold are detrimental to sentiment, and the wolf at the door will frighten the angel of love from the window.

This seems a cold and comfortless theory; nevertheless it is true. All sorrow and pain and mortification and annoyance make a draft, be it light or heavy, upon love, and that devotion must be infinite that, perpetually drawn upon, is never exhausted.

The secret of ill-assorted marriages, in many instances, is that persons choose a companion for life while under the influence of one enthusiasm; an admiration for one especial trait of character.

It is as if, liking an article of food, one should choose that and that only for a lifelong diet; or, admiring a style of architecture, one should purchase a house without regard to its size, state of repair, surroundings or title.

These one-sided views, these blind prejudices, these runaway hobbies of ours, take us into many a mirage, and to the brink of many a precipice.

It is then, confused by the unforeseen results of our wretched devotion to one idea, we cast the responsibility from our own shoulders and rail at the cruelty of fate, or hold up our hands in wonder at the "mysterious dispensations of Providence."

Life seems a lottery, and, looking back upon our hither and thither waywardnesses, that were after all the result of the very best intentions, we are prone to regard ourselves as the victims and slaves, rather than the controllers and masters of circumstances.

When, following the counsel of our own hearts, sorrow comes upon us, we accuse the power that should have protected us from the hidden evil that lay in the path we chose; while, if prevented by an over-ruling destiny from pursuing the course we desired, we are equally pathetic over our crushed hopes, cruel disappointments and thwarted lives.

We are so finite, and yet so unwilling to be guided by the infinite. So deaf to wisdom, and yet so lost amid the devices of our own hearts.

We listen to reason only after impulse has failed to satisfy us, yet the hard lessons of experience are none the less precious for being so dearly bought.

Those we love and those we dislike are after all very frequently singularly alike. It is merely that we view each from a different standpoint and appeal to different sides of each nature.

We can seldom judge correctly of a friend any more, than we can judge of an enemy, for each is influenced by different emotions that bring out prominently certain characteristics and conceal others equally powerful though hidden.

A selfish man, wrought upon by regard for us, may under the passing impulse of the moment sacrifice himself for our comfort; while a generous man, influenced by momentary irritation, may seem to show an utter lack of regard for the rights or privileges of others.

Neither friend nor lover may be judged exclusively by his demeanor towards the person beloved.

More especially is this true of a lover. That he is generous and kind and self-sacrificing towards the woman he loves during courtship is not to be relied upon as an evidence of what he will be as a Benedict.

What man is as a brother, as a son, as a neighbor and as a citizen he will be as a husband, and she is sadly in error who imagines that though he is unkind and selfish to all the rest of the world, his devotion to *her* will forever be her shield and protection against any disagreeable manifestations towards herself.

A man must be judged by what he is rather than by what he feels, since feeling is transitory, while the foundations of character are immutable.

Foolish and blind is she who imagines that a selfish son or indifferent brother or unprofitable citizen will be transformed, by love alone, to become a devoted husband, a kind father, a loving, thoughtful and agreeable companion.

Love is a madness that changes the character temporarily, or rather, changes its manifestations for the time being; but when the sanity and reality of married life comes, the man will be to his wife just such a man as he was to his mother, his sister, and his neighbor.

His normal condition will return, and no amount of love or patience can be secure in the temple that is built upon the sand and exposed to the wind and rain of life's stormy experiences.

Separate the man from the lover to know what he would be as a husband.

Remember not what he said of your eyes or mouth; but rather mark what he says to his mother, the sister, his friend, or the man dependent upon his kindness.

It may be flattering to your vanity that he has no friend but you, no preference nor affection, nor ordinary interest save that he feels for you; yet does it bespeak upon his part a generous, loving nature, capable of enlisting the warmer sympathies and deeper feelings of those with whom he may come in contact?

Does he manifest universal love and charity, and unselfish desire for the happiness of others?

Or is he merely devoted to you, solicitous for your happiness, yet wholly regardless of any one whose society has lost the charm of novelty?

It is hard to realize, yet nevertheless a truth, one is an angel during courtship and has the privileges thereof. Then one may not only suggest, but may command and be obeyed.

After marriage, however, one's angelhood takes to itself wings and leaves instead a weak imperfect woman, whose counsel is disregarded.

One can be an angel only for a very short time and one must, therefore, make provision for the time when one is to be only a woman by observing how they are treated who are not regarded as angels. One must prepare one's self to hear "What angel-purposes we woo, what hag-realities we marry! What Rachels do we serve for and what Leahs does the morning [illegible] upon."

Tired.

Yes, I am tired, dear. I will not try
To stem the ebbing current any more,
Nor vex with fruitless prayers the iron sky,
Nor dew with idle tears the barren shore.
The rippling waves that kissed my happy hand,
The waves with laughing music in their flow,
Sadly I watch them o'er the broadening sand;
But I am very tired—let them go.

Too long my chafing pride has stooped to strive
To fan the embers into life again;
No faith can keep the flickering flame alive,
The lingering vigil is but lingering pain.
Too late the voice assumes a tender tone;
Too late the life in loving smiles is drest;
The tide is out; the last faint spark is gone,
And I am very tired—let me rest.

Yes, tired—neither angry nor ashamed;
Each wretched mood has fret its feverish hour;
Let the pale bud lie withered and unclaimed—
Dead, or to gracious sun or pitying shower.
Perchance some little life may linger yet
In the crushed stem and withered leaves we see;
But what avails repentance or regret?
I am so tired—tired let it be.

I did so much; I am all worn and cold;
I strive no longer; let what must be, must;
I could not give your hand the strength to hold,
I could not give your heart the depth to trust.
How you will miss me! I could weep your want
Of the close, silent love that fenced you so;
The cup I filled was neither weak nor scant,
But I am very tired—let it go.

A Valuable Private Library.

The private library of Hon. Andrew D. White, of Syracuse, N. Y., is the subject of a long article in the *Standard* of that city. It is said to be one of the rarest and most complete on the Continent; and in one or two departments probably the richest in the United States. The collection is arranged mainly as an historical library. There are the departments of General History, Commerce, Science of Government, Political Economy, Constitutional History, Ancient History, The Middle Ages, Period of the Reformation, Italian, French, German and kindred histories, Periodical Literature, English History, English Literature, American History and Literature, and the Department of Art. The library contains in all 4,000 volumes, the most of which have been collected by Mr. White within the last ten or twelve years. Among the rarities we may mention the copy of "Plutarch's Lives," which was once the property of the English poet, Gray. In each volume is his name, written in the fine, clear hand for which he is, among other things, famous: "*Liber Thomæ Gray, Schol: Eton: Alum 1732*"—he at that time being a student of Eton College, at the age of sixteen years. Here also is found the copy of Boethius's "Consolations of Philosophy," with manuscript notes by John Horne Tooke, being the identical volume read by him with Sir Francis Burdett while a prisoner in the Tower in 1800.

Amber.

The yield of amber in the Samland, the district between Konigsberg and the Baltic, was recently 5,300 pounds in one year. Amber is found on the seacoast of Eastern Prussia, and on the shores and at the bottom of the Frisch and Curish Haffs. It is fished for in the surf with nets, or dug up out of the sands, but the most successful method is to dredge for it at the bottom of the water. In former times amber was only procured by picking it up on the seashore, but it has since been discovered that large amber fields exist from sixteen to thirty feet below the surface of the sea, in a tertiary stratum. The diggings up to 1862 had yielded very fair profits, but by the system of dredging a Memel firm in one year obtained 17,500 pounds of amber, at a cost of about 50,000 Prussian dollars. In 1863 the quantity collected by this method was nearly twice as large; in 1865 more dredging machines were in operation, and 53,000 pounds of amber were raised. In 1866 the quantity had increased to 75,000 pounds. At present about fourteen machines and above four hundred workmen are employed in dredging, who work day and night if the Haff is not frozen up. The Memel firm pays about 4,000 Prussian dollars per annum to government in rent, and the current expenses are said to amount to 180,000 Prussian dollars a year. Similar works are about to be established in the French Haff, near the [illegible]. The quantity of amber thrown up by the [illegible] of late years has been inconsiderable; the [illegible] The amber found at Memel [illegible] quality, and is [illegible] adapted for pipe mouth pieces. [illegible] very according to the size and quality [illegible] piece, from five silver groschen to [illegible] pound. The largest piece ever found in the neighborhood of Memel weighed about [illegible] pounds, and was valued at about 400 Prussian dollars.

SCIENCE.

THE HUMAN BODY.—In the human skeleton, about the time of maturity, are 165 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about thirty-two feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages thirty pounds, or full one-fifth of the entire weight. The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, 36,792,000 times per year, 2,565,440,000 in three score and ten, and at each beat two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, one hundred and seventy-five ounces per minute, six hundred and fifty-six pounds per hour and seven and three-fourths tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes. This little organ by its ceaseless industry,

In the allotted span
The Psalmist gave to man,

lifts the enormous weight of 370,700,800 tons.

The lungs will contain about one gallon of air, at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average 1,200 times per hour, inhale 600 gallons of air or 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceed 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds and eight ounces, of a female, two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or by spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshalled!

The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated to be 2,000 square inches. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is subject to a pressure of 40,000 pounds! Pretty tight hug.

Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

AN INDIA RUBBER TONGUE.—A Paris coachman having lost his tongue by amputation—considered necessary because of a cancer thereon—a surgeon of the Hotel Dieu replaced it with one made of India rubber. Although, like old dog Tray, "he cannot speak," he tastes and smokes his pipe with apparent enjoyment. After eating he takes out his tongue, cleans it, and carefully lays it away in his pocket until it is again called into requisition.

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCES.—The diameter of the earth multiplied by 108 gives the diameter of the sun; the diameter of the sun multiplied by 108 gives the mean distance of the earth from the sun; and the diameter of the moon multiplied by 108 gives the mean distance of the moon from the earth.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—If the United States were as densely populated as Belgium its inhabitants would number 1,195,000,000, which is a little difference of one hundred and eleven millions of people, above the entire population of the world.

AN OLD FIG TREE.—In Ceylon there is a fig tree, 2,155 years old, having been planted 288 B. C. Its history from that date is preserved by both documentary and traditional evidence.

WONDER OF THE MICROSCOPE.—A drop of human blood placed under a microscope magnified twenty million times, would show all kinds of animals that ever existed, or now exist, upon the earth. So says a German professor. In the blood of a healthy person the animals are quiet—in that of a sick person they fight. The natural German conclusion from all this is that man is made up within him all the elements of creation. Our Teutonic metaphysician further says that if a cat is flung into a pool of water, and let to decompose, a drop of the water will show, when under a microscope, all the animals belonging to the cat species.

Croquet Clubs.

In the pleasant autumn days which we have enjoyed, and which are probably yet in store for our pleasure, the game of croquet comes in as an excellent amusement. These fine afternoons many a croquet club of young ladies and gentlemen can be seen pursuing this lively sport. In the western part of the State, clubs have been formed and challenges are sent, and regular matches are played. "Miss ——, in behalf of the Balmoral Croquet Club, respectfully challenges the ladies of the Eugenie Club to a match game of croquet, to be played at any place and time the latter may designate." The challenge is accepted, and the rival clubs meet for a contest of skill. A lady or gentleman is chosen as umpire, and woe be to her or him if the rules are not at their tongue's end. Spectators are allowed, only the particular friends of the clubs. While the game is in progress, the guests are furnished with seats, and what is equally pleasant, ice cream, peaches, pears, &c., are handed around, all these at the expense of the gentlemen who have been invited as guests or who may be participators in the game, the umpire alone excepted. After the game is concluded, the conquered club invites the victors and guests to take tea at some one of their respective houses. Over a cup of tea the game is discussed, a nice sociable time is enjoyed, arrangements are made for the return match, and the parties separate blessing the healthful outdoor amusement—croquet!

The Science of Mooning.

The most opportune time for mooning is after dinner. The hovering between wakefulness and a sweet digestive slumber is in itself a form of mooning which the dullest minds can reach. Then all things seem wrapped in a soft haze; and a vague delight descends upon the contented soul. [illegible] the funds are forgotten; man and nature wear a more beautiful aspect; you could look your mother-in-law in the face without [illegible] her in Constantinople. Patriotism, philanthropy, and unlimited good-will flourish in such a frame of mind; but they do so in a gentle, unobtrusive manner, which does not imperil either person or purse. Twilight, out of doors, is another favorable opportunity for this fashionable amusement. The age and sex of one's companion have also a good deal to do with mooning at such a time; but, in default of a companion, a cigar may be employed with advantage. Much mooning is done in church, [illegible] during the walk home most people employ the time in gravely pondering over nothing in particular, which is a decided form of mooning. Sunday afternoon is generally devoted to this pastime by young ladies, who find themselves greatly assisted by Mr. Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy." Indeed, all Mr. Tupper's works are directly provocative of mooning, and must form one of the principal instruments of the science which we want to see established.

Reminiscences of Chicago—Sale of Part of Alexander White's Real Estate.

[illegible] Dr. Egan, of facetious and pleasant memory, was engaged in trading real estate in the early days of Chicago, [illegible] the East, desirous of risking an investment in canal lands or city lots, he was celebrated for the skill which he displayed in conveying [illegible] of the future greatness and prosperity that Chicago would ultimately achieve. [illegible] doctor often humorously remarked [illegible] "that although he might not have been [illegible] lonely corrupt in the belief that he [illegible] garding the future magnitude of the Garden City, his words had nevertheless proved to be the language of inspiration and prophecy, for Chicago had attained an eminence that the wildest flights of exaggeration had never [illegible] pressed."

When we reflect upon the marked [illegible] which every year continues to exhibit in the growth and development of Chicago, [illegible] fancy, it is not to be wondered at if old [illegible] manifest some feeling of pride in the [illegible] distinction and greatness which they [illegible] assisted in producing. [illegible] early days of the city will bear [illegible]

From the official records, which [illegible] farther back than 1833, we find that [illegible] held a public meeting that year, and [illegible] due form, took a vote to determine whether Chicago should be incorporated as a town. [illegible] appears that the meeting was composed of thirteen persons who took part in the [illegible] as the great question was decided by a [illegible] twelve in the affirmative to one in the [illegible] that Chicago should be a town, and at [illegible] municipal election held shortly afterwards [illegible] appointment of five trustees, twenty-eight [illegible] are recorded their votes in the village [illegible] become the metropolis of the great Northwest.

In those days the Lake House and the [illegible] dwellings surrounding it on the north side of the river, formed the principal portion of the town. The Lake House itself, was the fashionable [illegible] at which the more aristocratic of the [illegible] boarded and within its hospitable walls [illegible] speculations in lands and lots [illegible] gotiated among the early settlers. [illegible] that Major Kingsbury became the [illegible] young wags, when he had described [illegible] invested abundance and fifty dollars [illegible] of a lot" over in the swamp, [illegible] to which he could be guided [illegible] grew on its confines and [illegible] referred to as indicating the [illegible] chase. These wags to-day would [illegible] mitted to view the lot in [illegible] is now known as the [illegible] block, on the corner of Clark and [illegible] streets,) part of which is occupied [illegible] Wood's Museum and Theatre [illegible] place of entertainment [illegible] not much less than a half million of dollars.

Chicago, however, has not [illegible] It continues to expand [illegible] which formerly marked its boundary [illegible] within its folds, in [illegible] bustling life, and is still [illegible] homesteads to its ever-increasing [illegible] Surveyors lay out new streets [illegible] ings spring up [illegible] estate agencies are [illegible] noting a corresponding demand [illegible] vantageous inducements to [illegible] for investment, and certainly [illegible] which Mr. Alexander White [illegible] will claim their attention. [illegible] vertises certain lots and lands to be [illegible] tion, in the Metropolitan Hall, [illegible] upon such liberal terms [illegible] attention of capitalists [illegible] proceeds arising from its sale [illegible] gress of the Metropolis of the West.

[illegible]

[...] FOREIGN GOSSIP.

[Interest]ing Gleanings from European News.

[...]CH POET AND HIS HORRIBLE THEMES.

[A] correspondent of the Boston *Post* [...] that paper the following in reference [...]laire, "the poet of all ill," as he [...] style himself, the author of "Flowers of Ill," who has just died at the private [...] kept by Dr. Duval, in the Bois de [...]

[illegible] was man better fitted for the [illegible] to poets [illegible] middle ages than Baudelaire. His long [illegible] unkempt and ragged, flowing over his [illegible] his restless gray eye and satirical [illegible] reminded one of the Mestre Johan [illegible] of former times. Baudelaire [illegible] much of the depth and power [illegible] of that day. His talent lay [illegible] description of horrors, not [illegible] same nature as Edgar Poe, [illegible] deformity and vice, too [illegible] more than hinted at, were the [illegible] dark and gloomy verse. One or [illegible] pieces in the "Flowers of Evil" [illegible] Baudelaire a gigantic reputation. [illegible] ticular, descriptive of a scene which [illegible] some years ago in a house of ill [illegible] Paris, exceeds anything of the kind [illegible] A young man, whose identity [illegible] discovered in spite of the vigilance [illegible] had entered the house at two [illegible] the morning, in company with a [illegible] face was concealed by a black [illegible] But as this happened during [illegible] no notice was taken of the oc[illegible] As the guests ascended the stairs, [illegible] overheard the young man say to [illegible] a kind of hollow whisper—the [illegible] which she remembered with a shudder [illegible] five years mortal anguish, the [illegible] revenge has come at last." But these [illegible] attributed to a motive far differ[ent] [illegible] that which prompted them, and the [illegible] being sleepy, was only too glad to [illegible] guests to the vacant room, and [illegible] to resume her own slumbers. But [illegible] morrow, great was the tumult—the [illegible] Paris was shaken to its very core. [illegible] some secret indications, the po[lice] penetrated to the chamber. The [illegible] man had departed long since, and [illegible] bed lay the corpse of the woman [illegible] had been severed from her body, [illegible] at her feet. The mask had been [illegible] the features thus revealed were [illegible] exquisite beauty. The long, fair [illegible] been cut off, and lay scattered about [illegible] the sheets and blankets, and [illegible] that portion of the curtains, had [illegible] to absorb the blood, so that it [illegible] escape. The event made a tre[mendous sensa]tion in Paris, but the secret of [illegible] has never been revealed to [illegible] It was the general [illegible] time that the lady belonged to [illegible] family, and that the young man [illegible] tutor. But the affair was [illegible] so skilfully that nothing certain [illegible] allowed to get abroad. This horri[ble] [illegible] was versified with horrible effect [illegible] and the blood runs cold while [illegible] poem. The tension of thought [illegible] on the terrible drove poor Bau[delaire] [illegible] at last, and even his madness [illegible] singular and unaccountable form, [illegible] others. His first symptom dis[illegible] in his inability to pronounce the [illegible] of his words; then the second [illegible] his memory, and at length he [illegible] only the first, so that all conversa[tion] [illegible] nection of ideas became impossi[ble].

[EX]TRAS AT A PARIS HOTEL.

[illegible] entrance was a porter carrying a [illegible] who bowed three times and conducted [illegible] to another wearing a gold [illegible] whom they were conducted to a [illegible] duty it was to open the door of [illegible] The waiters then came up. All [illegible] upon their clothes the symbols [illegible] particular service; one, plates and [illegible] other, glasses and bottles; a third, [illegible] or fruits. Not desiring, at the [illegible] anything to eat, they contented [illegible] with ordering a glass of water. [illegible] to whom this belonged went at [illegible] little library and produced a bound [illegible] in which they read in letters of [illegible] [illegible] waters to be found at the Hotel [illegible]: [illegible] water. [illegible] water. [illegible] water. [illegible] filtered through charcoal. [illegible] filtered through stone. [illegible] filtered through gravel.

[illegible] stopped, and turning over the [illegible] that the *carte* containing no less [illegible] hundred and sixty-six different [illegible] seductive fluid. [illegible] their guide, carefully read the [illegible] made learned reflections upon the [illegible] hesitated, examined again, [illegible] after some further deliberation, [illegible] of fountain water. The de[illegible] transmitted by the *valet des requettes* [illegible] elapsed, when a waiter appear[ed] [illegible] five minutes more, and a sec[ond] [illegible] with a decanter; yet five more, and [illegible] glass. While Mr. About [illegible] the two travellers wished [illegible] a window, but the waiter [illegible] that it was necessary first [illegible] tickets at the *bureau des* [illegible] They declined and [illegible] the door, but were told by [illegible] that if they went out with[out] [illegible] they would be unable to return. [illegible] trying to relieve their embar[rassment] [illegible] sitting upon a sofa, a third [illegible] them to understand that [illegible] of a higher price than the rest. [illegible] they rejoined their friend, who [illegible] finished his glass, and asked for the [illegible] soon appeared bearing a mag[illegible] of parchment adorned with a [illegible] flourishes, and tailpieces beautifully [illegible] looking over the shoulder of the [illegible] read:

[illegible] from the halbordier	1f. 50c
[illegible] with the gold chain	[illegible]
[illegible] who opened the door	[illegible]
[illegible] loaned you	[illegible]
[illegible] water	[illegible]
[illegible] chairs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 13c

GAMBLERS AT WEISBADEN.

[illegible] correspondent of the London *Telegraph* [illegible] Weisbaden, has the following [illegible] the women gamblers at that fa[shionable] [illegible] place:

[illegible] very curious old lady here, who [illegible] said, by the tables; poorly [illegible] could judge, from her appearance [illegible] was rich once, and having [illegible] red and black, became penniless [illegible] She speaks and writes English, Italian, and French perfectly, [illegible] for food, drink and other neces[saries] [illegible] in every European tongue. The [illegible] kind to her, and I fancy put her [illegible] thing now and then; for these of[illegible] to be endowed with an instinctive [illegible] or is it a science, resulting from [illegible] experience and careful observation [illegible] likely to happen, when a vein has [illegible] the cards have got into an [illegible] mood. The old lady punts [illegible] silver coin, or at the most [illegible] wins meekly, and when she has [illegible] napoleon, creeps quietly away to [illegible] body knows where. In brilliant [illegible] this humble, broken-spirited old [illegible] a very beautiful girl, radiant [illegible] and health, who is here with her [illegible] a *gamble* of the first water. She [illegible] Kursaal every day with a new [illegible] toilette. Last night she was [illegible] chocolate satin, inlaid with maize [illegible] a splendid *parure* of Neapoli[tan] [illegible] in dead gold. She plays morn[ing] [illegible] and night—passionately, feverish[ly] [illegible] and her owner stands behind [illegible] her with napoleons, calm, smi[ling] [illegible] This lovely young gamester [illegible] as expensive a luxury as a [illegible] or the Great Eastern; I am [illegible] she has not once left the tables a [illegible]

[illegible] dogs of the "little ladies" are [illegible] ble nuisance; one cannot help [illegible] some enterprising Prussian [illegible] a sausage manufactory in the [illegible] With fiendish joy I saw one [illegible] beast, forgotten by his mistress [illegible] of the Red, crawl in amongst [illegible] the players while the game was [illegible] recently the cards ran out—an [illegible] always causes a general move [illegible] minute—an appalling squall was [illegible] from a bedizened young lady [illegible] orange and turquoise. A [illegible] persons had set his square foot [illegible] of *ce pauvre cage*, and literally [illegible] in two. The croupiers were [illegible] because the work of gather[ing] [illegible] fragments stopped the game for a [illegible] In Servia, when the "Dog[illegible]" [illegible] official of some importance in [illegible] country sees a dog of the pot [illegible] about alone, he forks him into [illegible] a long rod terminating in an [illegible] and claims a reward for the collar. [illegible] institutions are not all ob[illegible]

BADEN REVELS.

[illegible] correspondent of the London *Globe* de[scribes] [illegible] scene which will be interest[ing] [illegible] of its peculiarity—the baptism [illegible]

[illegible] was a rustic eating-house within [illegible] of the roulette table; [illegible] a party of Frenchmen, old and [illegible] "little ladies" from Paris, and [illegible] was a Mussulman of princely [illegible] enormous wealth. They had [illegible] of the delicacies of the sea[son] [illegible] delicacies not in season, which are [illegible] expensive, and one hundred [illegible] and they had drunk of the [illegible] the products of Champagne [illegible] and Guienne [illegible] from Italy, and Tokay [illegible] the delicious liquor distilled in [illegible] by the hands of monks. They had [illegible] laughed—laughed till they were [illegible] like the Pagan lady of whom it [illegible]

[illegible] placid Germans, who looked on [illegible] "Let's amuse these stolid fellows—an[d] [illegible] the war in which our [illegible] kill them!" cried one of the dames. [illegible] her command all the plate, glasses and [illegible] on the table were rolled up into a [illegible] the cloth; then she and her compan[ions] jumped on to the table, and danced [illegible] the heap; and then, by her direction [illegible] whole was carried by the men to the [illegible] Oos, and pitched therein, she and her [illegible] panions accompanying them, dancing [illegible] singing. "That's France!" cried the [illegible] band to the natives—as they departed [illegible] that and such like in France, and [illegible] empire; but the end of the saturnalia [illegible] will be?

A FRENCH HORROR.

A horrible case has been brought to [light] within the last few weeks at Puy, in [the de]partment of the Haute Loire, France, which reveals a species of traffic in child[ren] which can scarcely be exceeded in [illegible] Victoire Veysseire, assisted by her husband, undertook within a given time to accomplish the death of new-born children committed to their charge, without, however, shedding blood. The system pursued was very simple. The children were slowly starved, but the tenacity of life appears at times to have considerably disturbed the equanimity of [Vey]sseire and her accomplice. On some information being given to the police as to [illegible] a little child whose constant moaning [illegible] the compassion of the neighbors, [illegible] proceeded to the house and burst open [the] door of the apartment. The living [illegible] of a child of two years old was to be [illegible] lying on a heap of dirt in a broken [illegible] covered with rags. The little body [was a] mass of sores, the bones of the knees [illegible] those of the toes protruding. On the [illegible] death the Veysseires were to receive [illegible] of sixteen pounds, with which they [illegible] they would be able to have a [illegible] Victoire was more than once heard [to ex]claim, "Oh! if she would but die, [we] would have three days' rest." On the discovery of this horrible sight, the police instituted an inquiry into the past [of] Victoire and her husband, when it was revealed that for several years past this [illegible] had made a regular trade of getting [rid of] illegitimate children. Her first attempt was on a child of her husband's, who had married before. She took a dislike [to] her step-child, and from the day of [her] marriage ill-treated it in every possible manner, forcing the infant to eat unwholesome food, which she threw down its throat by means of [illegible] meanwhile allowing the child's body [to be] literally eaten up by lice and other [illegible] insects. The infant naturally [illegible] Several other children, handed over to her by prostitutes, met with the same fate. [illegible] collected these victims in a cart containing [a] box with holes in the bottom; the [illegible] being shut up in the box and rattled [over] rough country roads, usually died of [illegible] before they reached her house. [It is] needless to add the woman has been [sen]tenced to be guillotined, a fate she [illegible] well deserves.

THE LAST PARISIAN FOLLY.

The fashionable world of Paris, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is creating for itself new "emotions" out of the Fontainebleau murder. Pleasure-seekers swarm upon the Franchard road in the forest of Fontainebleau. Pilgrimages *a la fourchette* have already been performed by upwards of a thousand persons to the restaurant recently celebrated by the late trial. [illegible] held and photographs of the victim and murderess are sold on the spot where the crime was perpetrated. A correspondent says that he found a party of gentlemen and ladies seated in a circle upon the grass around a sinister spot. A meat pie was opened on the very sod on which the head of the murdered woman lay. A lady of the party stretched herself out on the exact place where the body was discovered, her face was covered by a parasol, and her fan and [illegible] were dispersed around her exactly as in the murder, and she was performing the character for the amusement of her friends, the actor of Sydonie de Folleville. At the Hotel de Paris the correspondent asked [for] the room that had been occupied by the adventuresses. "Impossible," replied the waiter, "the laureates of two of the [illegible] schools in Paris are coming to dine in that room with their parents [after] the distribution of the prizes."

Absence and Presence.

To live alone; to think, to grieve alone;
With winds and sounding [illegible] to mingle [illegible];
To sit long hours as silent as a stone.

To live with you, and be your lover still;
To bend all wishes to your gentle will;
With you to weep, to smile, to joy, to thrill.

To utter useless thought to vacant air;
To labor always with a ceaseless care;
To seek for joy and still find sorrow there.

To speak your name and hear mine answered sweet;
To listen to the sound of coming feet;
With ardent smile and honeyed kiss to greet.

To sit with book, and commune with the dead;
Racking all day the strained, uncertain head;
Then seek with fevered brain a thankless bed.

To feel a tender hand upon my face;
And turn from labor to a loving embrace;
From pain to bliss, love, laughter, merry grace.

To lie alone and wear the age-long night;
While fancy, grieving both for love and light,
In darkness shuddered at her lonely plight.

To hear the murmurs of a peaceful rest
Breathed by an angel sleeping on my breast,
Like Love's fair planet on the glowing West.

[illegible]

A Romantic Career.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "A few days ago, there died in this city a woman, whose life has been a strange admixture of [illegible] and indigence. Her name was Theresa Noyer, a native of Montreal, Canada, and a descendant of a very old family of that [illegible] She came to this city some thirty years ago, being at the time a young lady, to visit relatives living in the vicinity of Portland. While here she was courted by a [illegible] and met a man, of whom she became [enam]ored and finally eloped with him to [New] Orleans. Every inducement was held [out by] her friends for her return, but [she] refused to listen to their [illegible] To avoid their constant [illegible] and fearing they would go after her, she moved with her paramour to Ruatan [illegible] in the Bay of Honduras, and in time [became] very wealthy. Her betrayer died there [and] she was shortly afterward stripped of her property by an unprincipled Englishman and was thrown upon the charity of the Cap[tain] of a fruit schooner for a passage to the city. She arrived in New Orleans in 1850, [illegible] but at one time since then came [into possession] of property to the amount of $100,000 [illegible] misfortune again overtook her, and she [re]turned to this city at the close of the war, where she has lived in abject poverty. She died at the age of fifty-four, destitute of money or friends."

By the Dead.

You are gone away, away!
Here the tabernacling clay—
But the shutters now are fast,
And the door has swung its last,
The cold body lies quite still
As a snow-drift on the hill.

Are you really gone away?
You did love me [illegible] and day.
Are you gone? I kiss your eyes,
But they flutter not to rise;
Long I whisper in your ear—
You would speak if you were here.

You are with the angels, dear,
And they tell you not to fear;
Though surpassing glories blind,
Mortal eyes and mortal mind,
And they teach you what to do
In the Land with all things new.

I must try to follow on
To the Heaven that you have won;
I remember what you said,
And the path you bid me tread;
Though I cannot see you now,
I shall think you see me bow.

You are gone away, away!
I see the night and pass the day.
We shall meet in that sweet place,
Hand in hand, and face to face—
With the resting there to rest,
With the blessed to be blest.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Marriage of a Hindoo Girl to an Idol.

The following curious account of the marriage of a hindoo girl to an idol is given by the *Oude Gazette*:

"Some time ago a paper of the north-western provinces announced the arrival of an old Deccan Brahmin with his family in the town of Muttra, where [illegible] the high priest of the [illegible] temple, patronized him. The old Brahmin had two daughters, one a grown up girl, and the other only a few years old. While staying at Muttra the younger girl saw the idol [illegible] (one of the incarnations of Vishnu, the [Hin]doo god), appeared to her in a dream, and proposed a nuptial alliance with her. [illegible] day the girl was with great [illegible] The ignorant and superstitious [illegible] joined at this [illegible] venerate the girl as an inspired being [illegible] the girls have learned by heart [illegible] Sanscrit language. They have [illegible] in this city and [illegible] vicinity of the [illegible] the two girls. [illegible] as dedicated to the [illegible] Krishna; and after their [illegible] are concluded, they make no [illegible] accepting [illegible] them. We have little doubt that [illegible] already [illegible] a rich harvest from deluded votaries."

Cure for Felons.

As there is much needless suffering from felons, we deem it a duty to give a remedy which we know to be perfectly reliable. Take a portion of the bark of sweet [illegible] will do, put it with some sweet [illegible] into a cup, and boil a short time [illegible]

[illegible]

SCIENCE.

THE HUMAN BODY.—In the human skeleton, about [illegible] time of maturity, are 165 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about thirty-two feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages thirty pounds, or full one-fifth of the entire weight. The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, 36,772,000 times per year, 2,565,440,000 in threescore and ten, and at each beat two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, one hundred and seventy-five ounces per minute, six hundred and fifty-six pounds per hour and seven and three-fourths tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes. This little organ by its ceaseless industry,

In the allotted span
The Psalmist gave to man,

lifts the enormous weight of 370,700,200 tons.

The lungs will contain about one gallon of air, at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average 1,200 times per hour, inhale 600 gallons of air or 24,400 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceed 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds and eight ounces, of a female, two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or by spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshalled!

The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated to be 2,000 square inches. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is subject to a pressure of 40,000 pounds! Pretty tight hug.

Each square inch of skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

AN INDIA RUBBER TONGUE.—A Paris coachman having lost his tongue by amputation—considered necessary because of a cancer thereon—a surgeon of the Hotel Dieu replaced it with one made of India rubber. Although, like old dog Tray, "he cannot speak," he tastes and smokes his pipe with apparent enjoyment. After eating he takes out his tongue, cleans it, and carefully lays it away in his pocket until it is again called into requisition.

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.—The diameter of the earth multiplied by 108 gives the diameter of the sun; the diameter of the sun multiplied by 108 gives the mean distance of the earth from the sun; and the diameter of the moon multiplied by 108 gives the mean distance of the moon from the earth.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—If the United States were as densely populated as Belgium, its inhabitants would number 1,195,000,000, which is a little difference of one hundred and eleven millions of people, above the entire population of the world.

AN OLD FIG TREE.—In Ceylon there is a fig tree, 2,155 years old, having been planted 288 B. C. Its history from that date is preserved by both documentary and traditional evidence.

WONDER OF THE MICROSCOPE.—A drop of human blood placed under a microscope magnified twenty million times, would show all kinds of animals that ever existed, or now exist, upon the earth. So says a German professor. In the blood of a healthy person the animals are quiet—in that of a sick person they fight. The natural German conclusion from all this is that man has within him all the elements of creation. Our Teutonic metaphysician further says that if a cat is flung into a pool of water, and left to decompose, a drop of the water will show, when under a microscope, all the animals belonging to the cat species.

Croquet Clubs.

In the pleasant autumn days which we have enjoyed, and which are probably yet in store for our pleasure, the game of croquet comes in as an excellent amusement. These fine afternoons many a croquet club of young ladies and gentlemen can be seen pursuing this lively sport. In the western part of the State, clubs have been formed and challenges are sent, and regular matches are played. "Miss ——, in behalf of the Balmoral Croquet Club, respectfully challenges the ladies of the Eugenie Club to a match game of croquet, to be played at any place and time the latter may designate." The challenge is accepted, and the rival clubs meet for a contest of skill. A lady or gentleman is chosen as umpire, and woe be to her or him if the rules are not, at their longest end, [illegible] [illegible]. While the game is in progress, the guests are furnished with seats, and what is equally pleasant, ice cream, peaches, pears, &c., are handed around, all these at the expense of the gentlemen who have been invited as guests or who may be participators in the game, the umpire alone excepted. After the game is concluded, the conquered club invite the victors and guests to take tea at some one of their respective homes. Over a cup of tea the game is discussed; a nice sociable time is enjoyed, arrangements are made for the return match, and the parties separate blessing the healthful outdoor amusement—croquet!

The Science of Mooning.

The most opportune time for mooning is after dinner. The hovering between wakefulness and a sweet digestive slumber is in itself a form of mooning which the dullest minds can reach. Then all things are wrapped in a soft haze; and a vague delight descends upon the contested soul. Falls in the funds are forgotten; man and nature wear a more beautiful aspect; you could look your mother-in-law in the face without shuddering. [illegible] Patriotism, philanthropy, and unlimited good-will flourish in such a frame of mind; but they do so in a gentle, unobtrusive manner, which does not imperil either person or purse. Twilight, out of doors, is another favorable opportunity for this fashionable amusement. The age and sex of one's companion have also a good deal to do with mooning at such a time; but, in default of a companion, a cigar may be employed with advantage. Much mooning is done in church, especially if there be painted windows above the altar; and during the walk home most people employ their time in gravely pondering over nothing in particular, which is a decided form of mooning. Sunday afternoon is generally devoted to this pastime by young ladies, who find themselves greatly assisted by Mr. Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy." Indeed, all Mr. Tupper's works are directly provocative of mooning, and must form one of the principal instruments of the science which we want to see established.

Reminiscences of Chicago—Sale of Part of Alexander White's Real Estate.

[illegible]

[illegible] GOSSIP.

[illegible] Gleanings from European News.

[illegible] POET AND HIS HORRIBLE THEMES.

[illegible] correspondent of the Boston Post [illegible] the following in reference [illegible] "the poet of all ill," as he [illegible] himself, the author of "Flowers [illegible]," who has just died at the private [illegible] by Dr. Duval, in the Bois de [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] hatred Germans, who looked on astonished. "Let's amuse these stolid fellows—we will act the war in which our *pantalons rouges* will kill them!" cried one of the dames. And by her command all the plats, glasses and dishes on the table were rolled up into a heap in the cloth; then she and her companions jumped on to the table, and danced around the heap; and then, by her directions, the whole was carried by the men to the River Oos, and pitched therein, she and her companions accompanying them, dancing and singing. "That's France!" cried the joyous band to the natives as they departed. Yes, that and such like is France under the empire; but the end of the saturnalia—what will it be?

A FRENCH HORROR.

A horrible case has been brought to light within the last few weeks at Puy, in the department of the Haute Loire, France, which reveals a species of traffic in child-murder which can scarcely be exceeded in cruelty. Victoire Veyssière, assisted by her husband, undertook, within a given time to accomplish the death of new-born children committed to their charge, without, however, shedding blood. The system pursued was very simple. The children were slowly starved, but their tenacity of life appears at times to have considerably disturbed the equanimity of Veyssière and her accomplice. On some information being given to the police as to the state of a little child whose constant moaning excited the compassion of the neighbors, they proceeded to the house and burst open the door of the apartment. The living skeleton of a child of two years old was to be seen lying on a heap of dirt in a broken cradle, covered with rags. The little body was one mass of sores, the bones of the knee and those of the toes protruding. On the child's death the Veyssières were to receive the sum of sixteen pounds, with which they boasted they would be able to have a good lark. Victoire was more than once heard to exclaim "Oh! if she would but die, we would have three days' rare fun." On the discovery of this horrible sight, the police instituted an inquiry into the past life of Victoire and her husband, when it was revealed that for several years past this woman had made a regular trade of getting rid of illegitimate children. Her first attempt was on a child of her husband's, who had been married before. She took a dislike to her step-child, and from the day of her marriage ill-treated it in every possible manner, forcing the infant to swallow unwholesome food, which she forced down its throat by means of a spoon, meanwhile allowing the child's body to be literally eaten up by bugs and other disgusting insects. The infant naturally died. Several other children, handed over to her by prostitutes, met with the same fate. She collected these victims in a cart containing a box with holes in the bottom; the infants being shut up in the box and rattled along rough country roads, usually died of suffocation before they reached her house. It is needless to add the woman has been sentenced to be guillotined, a fate she undoubtedly well deserves.

THE LAST PARISIAN FOLLY.

The fashionable world of Paris, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is creating for itself intense "emotions" out of the Fontainebleau murder. Pleasure-seekers swarm upon the Franchard road in the forest of Fontainebleau. Pilgrimages *à la fourchette* have already been performed by upwards of fifty thousand persons to the restaurant rendered celebrated by the late trial. Picnics are held and photographs of the victim and the murderess are sold on the spot where the crime was perpetrated. A correspondent says that he found a party of gentlemen and ladies seated in a circle upon the grass around the sinister spot. A meat pie was opened on the very sod on which the head of the unhappy woman lay. A lady of the party stretched herself out on the exact place where the body was discovered, her face was accurately covered by a parasol, and her fan and gloves were dispersed around her exactly as in the murder, and she was performing to the death, for the amusement of her friends, the character of Sydonie de Folleville. At the Hotel de Paris the correspondent asked to see the room that had been occupied by the two adventuresses. "Impossible," replied the waiter, "the *internats* of two of the principal ladies' schools in Paris are coming to dine in that room with their parents after the distribution of the prizes."

Absence and Presence.

To live alone; to think, to grieve alone;
With winds and sounding falls to mingle moan;
To sit long hours as silent as a stone.

To live with you, and be your love still;
To bend all wishes to your gentle will;
With you to weep, to smile, to joy, to thrill.

To utter useless thought to vacant air;
To labor always with a conscious care;
To seek for joy and still find sorrow there.

To speak your name and hear mine whispered near;
To listen to the sound of coming feet;
With ardent smile and honored kiss to greet.

To sit with book, and commune with the dead;
Reading all day the strained, unfruitful head;
Then seek with fevered brain a thankless bed.

To feel a tender hand upon my face;
And turn from labor to a long embrace;
From pain to bliss, love, laughter, music, grace.

To lie alone and wear the age-long night;
While fancy, grieving both for love and light,
In darkness shuddered at her lonely plight.

To hear the murmurs of a peaceful rest
Breathed by an angel sleeping on my breast—
Like Love's fair planet on the glowing West.

No joys know I of dismal solitude;
Nor in these bards whose cold fictitious mood
Seeks ever scenes devoid of life, and rude.

Nor yet in herbs nor trees with hoary rind,
Nor rambling rivers, nor complaining wind,
Aught serve their vaunted solace find.

The sun-eyed daisy charms not me, unless
My darling's foot doth on it gently press;
But then it seems to feel a dear caress.

Or in the shadowy folding of her hair
Deigns she the happy, modest flower to wear,
It seems a star for love, fallen out of air.

Sounds not for me a music in the brook,
Less on its trembling foam my lover doth look,
And then it seems with a sweet rapture shook.

Dear are the husky hollows of the gloom,
And ember-light within the curtained room;
But this alone were an upholstered tomb.

Joy of the voice, the viol or the vine,
Concerts of pleasure, music, dance and wine,
Give me not these, till love can make them mine.

Thou selfish bard, that dar'st misbring thy
The trembling sense, thy song and soul shall die—
Die like the words thou singest, utterly.

Boston Transcript.

A Romantic Career.

The Louisville *Courier* says: "A few days ago, there died in this city a woman, whose life has been a strange admixture of opulence and indigence. Her name was Theresa De Noyer, a native of Montreal, Canada, and descendant of a very old family of that name. She came to this city some thirty years ago, being at the time a young lady, to visit some relatives living in the vicinity of Portland. While here she moved a great deal in society, and met a man, of whom she became enamored and finally eloped with him to New Orleans. Every inducement was held out by her friends for her return, but she refused to listen to their counsels. To avoid their constant solicitations, and fearing they would go after her, she removed with her paramour to Ruatan Island, in the Bay of Honduras, and in time became very wealthy. Her betrayer died there, and she was shortly afterward stripped of her property by an unprincipled Englishman, and was thrown upon the charity of the Captain of a fruit schooner for a passage to the States. She arrived in New Orleans in 1850, penniless, but has at one time since then been possessed of property to the amount of $100,000, but misfortune again overtook her, and she returned to this city at the close of the war, where she has lived in abject poverty. She died at the age of fifty-four, destitute of money or friends."

By the Dead.

You are gone away, away!
Here the tabernacling clay—
But the shutters now are fast,
And the door has swung its last;
The cold body lies quite still
As a snow-drift on the hill.

Are you really gone away?
You did love me night and day.
Are you gone? I kiss your eyes,
But they flutter not to rise;
Long I whisper in your ear—
You would speak if you were here.

You are with the angels, dear,
And they tell you not to fear;
Though surpassing glories blind
Mortal eye and mortal mind;
And they teach you what to do
In the Land with all things new.

I must try to follow on
To the Heaven that you have won;
Remembering what you said,
And the path you bid me tread—
Though I cannot see you now,
I still think you see me here.

You are gone away, away!
Pass the night and pass the day.
We shall meet in that sweet place,
Hand in hand, and face to face—
With the resting there to rest,
With the blessed to be blest.

Chambers' Journal.

Marriage of a Hindoo Girl to an Idol.

The following curious account of the marriage of a hindoo girl to an idol is given by the Oude *Gazette*:

"Some time ago a paper of the northwestern provinces announced the arrival of an old Deccan Brahmin with his family in the town of Muttra, where Rungacharee, the high priest of the Ramanoojee sect, greatly honored him. The old Brahmin has two daughters, one a grown up girl, and the other only nine years old. While residing at Muttra the younger girl out that Krishnajee (one of the incarnations of Vishnu, the Hindoo god), appeared to her in a dream, and proposed a nuptial alliance with her. Next day the girl was with great pomp married to an idol worshiped in a Hindoo temple. The ignorant and superstitious people rejoiced at this absurd marriage, and began to venerate the girl as an inspired being. Both the girls have learned by heart eighteen thousand couplets of the 'Bhagwut,' a work in the Sanscrit language. They have now arrived in this city and put up at a house in the vicinity of the 'Gole Durwaza.' Every morning Hindoos of all ages congregate there to hear the melodious recitations of the two girls. Both the girls consider themselves as dedicated to the service of the god Krishna; and after their daily recitations are concluded, they make no hesitation in accepting such presents of money and sweetmeats as their hearers may choose to give them. We have little doubt that they have already reaped a rich harvest from their deluded votaries."

Cure for Felons.

As there is much needless suffering from felons, we deem it a duty to give a remedy which we know to be perfectly reliable: Take a portion of the bark of sweet elder, or hops will do, put it with some sweet cream into a cup, and boil a short time; then put in a lump of saltpetre twice as large as a pea, let it slowly dry away to the consistency of a salve, which apply to the felon. The salt-petre is the cure, but the elder bark and sweet cream aid in easing the pain. As felons sometimes make it necessary to amputate a finger or hand (if left alone), they should be attended to at once. By putting enough saltpetre any felon can be cured in [illegible] hours, and the pain will cease [illegible].

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER WARDROBE.

Why She is Compelled to Sell Her Personal Property—Interesting Correspondence.

A New York paper publishes the following in relation to the announcement which was recently made, of Mrs. Lincoln's visit to New York for the purpose of selling her elegant wardrobe and other valuable personal property:

The announcement has already been made in these columns that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, widow of the late President, was compelled to dispose of some of her personal effects in order to eke out the slender income which remained to her after the settlement of her husband's estate, and that she was, in fact, in this city under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke for the purpose of superintending the sale of her property. As Mrs. Lincoln is no longer anxious to withhold from the public the facts in the case, there can be no impropriety in imparting further information upon this subject, as obtained from the lady herself.

PROPERTY LEFT BY MR. LINCOLN.

Upon the death of Mr. Lincoln an effort was made to appropriate for his wife and family the sum that he would have received from the United States had he lived to finish his second term of office, to wit: $100,000; but it resulted in appropriating but $25,000, the amount of one year's salary as President. Of this sum, $3,000 were required to discharge certain standing obligations, leaving about $22,000, which, with the house and lot in Springfield, Ill., owned by Mr. Lincoln previous to his election to the Presidency in 1860, was all the property which fell to Mrs. Lincoln. Her present income, she states, is but $1,700 a year, of which $300 comes from the rent of her old house in Springfield. It appears from this that Mr. Lincoln not only saved no money while he occupied the White House, but really lived beyond his income, which, in connection with the natural reluctance of his widow to return to the simple style of living to which she had been used before her residence in Washington, has compelled her to part with some of her personal effects at the present time.

LETTERS FROM MRS. LINCOLN.

Appended are several letters from Mrs. Lincoln in relation to this unpleasant business, the contents of which will surprise the public. The first, in order of their date, appears to be the following:

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1867.

MR. BRADY: A notice in a New York paper having attracted my attention, "let you sell articles of value on commission," induced me to write you. The articles I am sending you to dispose of were gifts of dear friends, which only urgent necessity compels me to part with, and I am especially anxious that they shall not be sacrificed. The circumstances are peculiar and painfully embarrassing, therefore I hope you will endeavor to realize as much as possible from them. Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) MRS. A. LINCOLN.

THE ARTICLES FORWARDED TO NEW YORK.

The next letter, bearing the same date as the preceding, is as follows:

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1867.

Mr. Brady, Commission Broker, 609 Broadway, New York:

I have this day sent to you personal property which I am compelled to part with, and which you will find of considerable value. The articles consist of four camel's hair shawls, lace dress and shawls, a parasol cover, a diamond ring, two dress patterns, some furs, &c. Please have them appraised, and confer by letter with me. Very respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. A. LINCOLN.

THE ARTICLES TO BE SOLD.

In this connection is given an inventory of the articles sent to Mr. Brady, at 609 Broadway, by Mrs. Lincoln, with the valuation affixed to each:

	Cost.
1 black centre camel's hair shawl, long	$1,500
1 white centre camel's hair shawl, long	1,000
1 white centre camel's hair shawl, square	[illegible]
1 black centre camel's hair shawl, square	[illegible]
1 red centre camel's hair shawl, square	[illegible]
2 small shawls, square	[illegible]
1 white Paisley shawl, long	[illegible]
1 white Paisley shawl, square	[illegible]
1 superfine point black lace shawls, $1,500	[illegible]
2 superfine point black lace shawls	[illegible]
1 white point lace shawl, long	[illegible]
1 white point lace dress, unmade	[illegible]
1 white point lace flounce	[illegible]
1 white point lace parasol cover	[illegible]
1 white point lace handkerchief	[illegible]
1 Russian sable cape	[illegible]
1 Russian sable boa	[illegible]

Also many other articles, including diamonds, rings, &c., &c.

MRS. LINCOLN UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.

As the negotiations with Mr. Brady proceeded, Mrs. Lincoln deemed it best that her name should not appear, the reasons for which are given in the following extract from a letter written by her:

Extract of a Letter from Mrs. Lincoln.

Through the ingratitude of the Republicans towards the memory of the lamented President, the family of their chief have been left to suffer want and destitution. Therefore it is natural to suppose that it would be almost imperatively necessary for Mrs. Lincoln, the honored and beloved wife of the late President, to dispose of apparel and jewelry to enable her to meet the common daily necessities of life, it was considered by those interested in her welfare to be better that Mrs. Clarke, rather than Mrs. Lincoln, should appear in the proceeding. Although in her overwhelming sorrow she was by an ungrateful Republican party deprived of her rightful maintenance, they should appreciate her delicacy in desiring the name of their own ignominy from being known to the world.

SUBSEQUENT LETTERS.

The next letter presents more in detail the reasons for her action in this sad matter, and at the same time expresses her regret that the ingratitude of Republicans may do injury to the Republican party:

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1867.

W. H. BRADY, Esq.: You write me that reporters are after you concerning my goods deposited with you—which, in consideration of my urgent wants, I assure you I am compelled to relinquish—and also that there is a fear that these newsmen will seize upon the painful circumstances of your having these articles placed in your hands to injure the Republican party politically. In the cause of this party and [illegible] I have been a party myself; a precious life was sacrificed, nor for the world would I do anything to injure the cause. My heart is ever anxious for the success, notwithstanding the way, aye, for worse my noble husband, so much, unhesitatingly deprived me of all means of support and left me in a pitiless condition. The necessities of life are upon me, urgent and imperative, and I am scarcely removed from want—so different from the life my loving and devoted husband would have assigned me—and I find myself left to struggle for myself. I am compelled to pursue the only course left me—immediately within the next week to sell these goods, and if [illegible] have them disposed of by Private sale, October 30th, on that day please sell them at auction, after advertising very largely that they are my goods.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. A. LINCOLN.

STILL FURTHER EXPLANATION.

The last letter of which mention will be made at this time, is the following:

[Private.] September 25.

W. H. BRADY, Esq.: I have reflected upon your remarks, and have concluded to leave everything to your good judgment and excellent sense. My great, great sorrow and loss have made me painfully sensitive; but as my feelings and pecuniary comfort were never regarded or even recognized in the midst of my overwhelming bereavement, now that I am pressed in a most startling manner for means of common subsistence, I do not know why I should shrink from an opportunity of improving my trying position. Being assured that all you do will be appreciatively executed, and in a manner that will not startle me very greatly and excite as little comment as possible, again I shall leave all in your hands. I am passing through a very painful ordeal, which the country, in remembrance of my noble and devoted husband, should have spared me. I remain, with great respect, very truly,

(Signed.) MRS. LINCOLN.

P. S.—As you mention that my goods have been valued at $24,000, I will be willing to make a reduction of $8,000, and relinquish them for $16,000. If this be not accomplished, I will continue to advertise largely until every article is sold. I must have means to live, at least in a medium comfortable state. MRS. L.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 4.

On the 19th of September last a lady, calling herself Mrs. Clark, accompanied by a colored female servant, arrived at the Union Square Hotel in this city. Her baggage consisted of two trunks, on the largest of which the name "Mrs. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill." was visible, though an effort had evidently been made to erase it, the letters "incoln" being quite plain, as was also the address. A white visiting card, tacked on, bore the name "Mrs. Clarke," written in pencil. The other trunk had the name "McCay" indistinctly lettered thereon. Those gentlemen at the hotel who had known Mrs. Lincoln when she was the first lady in Washington thought that this Mrs. Clarke was not she, although others expressed the opinion that the two were one and the same person. She went out but very little during her stay, of exactly a week, and left on the 26th of September, promising to give directions by letter subsequently as to the disposal of her trunks. Although some in the hotel were certain of the identity of Mrs. Clarke with Mrs. Lincoln, others were not, but from divers little incidents which occurred, they surmised that Mrs. Clarke was directly connected with the Lincoln family. It very soon became known that the lady was none other than Mrs. Lincoln, who, after leaving the Union Hotel, absented herself from the city, but for a very short time, and on her return took rooms at the St. Denis Hotel, under the same name as when at the Union.

About four days ago Mrs. Lincoln, her son Tad and the negro attendant arrived again in the city and put up at the Brandreth House, the lady entering her name on the books as Mrs. Morris. She remained within doors, going to no place of amusement or public resort, excepting once, when, a gentleman having lent her his private carriage, she and her son and servant took a drive in the Park. At this time, her wants becoming very pressing, she was obliged to send the following note to her broker:

SEPTEMBER 29, 1867.

Mrs. L. will trouble Mr. Brady to advance her six hundred dollars, which she hopes soon to return.

Mr. Brady complied with the request and received the following:

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

Received of William H. Brady six hundred dollars. MRS. A. LINCOLN.

Gentlemen interested in the widow of the late President called at various times on some of the Republican officeholders who were partly indebted to that lady for their position, but all to no purpose. Among others, in compliance with the following letter, Surveyor Wakeman was waited on, and promised two or three times to accede to Mrs. Lincoln's request. Up to the present, it is said, he has not been heard from:

CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1867.

W. H. Brady, Esq.: [illegible]

Very truly, MRS. A. LINCOLN.

Chignons a Century Ago.

It will perhaps surprise our readers to be told that the chignon was known by that name nearly a hundred years ago. The *Hairdressers' Journal* makes the following quotation from a book on hairdressing bearing date 1782: "Those ladies who are obliged to wear false hair, I would inform them that the greatest difficulty attending it is the putting it on properly. [illegible] Now to put it on: ... and first the false chignon. I have been [illegible] placed, but if it is not made very flat and strong with a good [illegible] [illegible] it will make the head appear heavy and awkward behind." In those words the ugliest of all [illegible]

FOR THE LADIES.

Gossip About Society and the Fashions.

PARIS MODES FOR OCTOBER.

From Le Follet.

At the present time of the year fashion always seems to be a little undecided, and summer attires begin to amalgamate themselves to a certain extent with fall styles. Out of these first creations of fall, it is easy to prophesy what the winter styles will be; the shades, for instance, will remain the same, and we give here a description of one of the new costumes, which promises a lasting success from the fact of its belonging partly to the Andalusian style. The skirt is of yellow taffeta, and ornamented with a flounce of ten centimetres, crossed with two borders of a darker yellow—orange, for instance. The outskirt, of black taffeta, is kept up to the height of the hips by a sash knotted at the side, and taking the place of a belt. A small cape, reaching only half-way to the waist, completes this really original costume. It is unnecessary to add that the headdress is composed of an imperceptible *fanchon*, with Spanish mantilla.

Another style of tuck-up skirt for fall costume is the following: The gown, cut as long as the skirt, tucked-up behind in such a manner round the hips as to make it appear like a second somewhat puffed gown, which looks quite natural and is very becoming.

There will be many cloth dresses worn; particularly for the costume *à la religieuse*, which must be finished with drapery hanging easy. Of long dresses, the "Robe Amazone," of cloth or velvet, is worn much, as is also the "Robe Princesse." If made of velvet, the lower part of the long skirt might be ornamented with dim-white pearls embroidered in the style of a pretty wreath. The waist is cut round in front on a fictitious vest, and runs out in two short, square skirts, back on the chest, like a large collar, rather than like facings. The two corners of this collar, the two skirts behind, the jockeys and the folded-back wristbands are embroidered with dim-white pearls, showing the diminutive design of the skirt.

The following is the pattern of a very original and richly ornamented "Robe Princesse." The skirt, made of black silk, is slightly plaited behind near the waist, and provided with a long train. The whole of the lower part is ornamented with fine, long arabesques, composed of yellow satin loops, to the height of twenty or thirty centimetres. There is nothing prettier than this capricious ornament—striking on account of its yellow color, but discreet like penmanship from masterly hands. The same arabesques repeat themselves on the belt, and the ornaments of the sleeve like a gold-thread gracefully entangled in their windings.

For a young woman there is nothing more charming than the "Robe Polonaise," with flat waist buttoned all along the left side. The upper skirt is also provided down its full length on the left with large round buttons of the same material, and ornamented all round the lower part with a slanting loop of the same color as the stuff. A pretty, plain, blue popeline costume of that style will make a very fine effect. The following finally is a pretty and not expensive pattern of a toilet for a young woman: Striped Bismark skirt with two colors; the lower part of it ornamented with five narrow Bismark uniform colored flounces—the color of the stripe crossing each other alternately. The little mantle Marie Antoinette is ornamented with three small similar flounces. It is a pretty fall costume to harmonize with the shades of the red and the dead leaf. As has been said once before, the dresses are very long; and since our gentlewomen will wear, in preference to all other garments, the paletot-shale; the great Russian fur, the Polish paletot; the Polish "casaque" and finally the "manteau chatelaine."

For a visiting bonnet, a young woman will give the preference to the bonnet proof, which is nothing but a round, white guimpe-lace, ornamented with small round stars of chenille. A guimpe-lace flounce surrounds this leaf dress, and is sprinkled with small knots of colored velvet, corresponding with the shades of the toilette. For women of a certain age there is another very becoming pattern of a bonnet made of embroidered muslin, with an embroidered muslin or lace plait in front. This plait appears attached above the forehead by a small knot of ribbon, and extends itself in long ribbons tied with a knot under the chin. This style of bonnet becomes larger round the chin, but only on the sides, for it separates itself above the chin, and has on its top a brim with long floating flaps hanging down behind. The above described style is at the same time chaste and coquettish, and much in favor with the ladies.

In spite of all that has been said in regard to crinoline, advice is still asked from us repeatedly, and we cannot therefore too often repeat that ladies should take very good care not to abandon altogether the moderate-sized crinoline, unless they wish to reject fashion completely. It is, of course, well to give up the steeple-bell style of hoop skirts, but to renounce crinoline entirely is too wide a jump. As soon as a woman abandons a certain "tournure," she seems to lose part of her charms; we have an example from the tasteless fashions of the time of the "Directoire." Therefore be sure to wear the crinoline, but take care not to go beyond the right dimensions.

This is also the time for thinking of promenade and hunting costumes, and at the same time of preserving the face against the cold air of the North; for it is taken for granted that many readers of the fair sex are fond of long promenades, and the more animating pleasures of hunting. The following style of round hat, as a hunting and promenade hat, appears to take the lead: A steel-colored, somewhat cavalier-shaped hat, with bullion of garnet velvet, the front ornamented with a steel span and a bouquet of foliage. This style is known under the name of Talla. The "shepherd hat" does also look pretty; it is made of black velvet, with black curled feathers all round. Gold flowers with leaves of beads, and a golden cord with acorns, ornament the sides of this graceful headdress. A very becoming "Bianca," or hunting, is made of gray felt, lined with gray clothing. A ribbon of the same color trimmed with silk, beads and tassels. The fall styles for the city is still the "fanchon," which is always becoming. Uncolored shades are worn for theatre, concert, dinner and small party dresses.

SIFTINGS.

From the Home Journal.

There is a wealthy gentleman owning and residing in a very handsome house in New York who is continually in a tremor lest the ladies fall in love with him. He seldom goes into society, and when he is walking and sees a lady friend approaching he moves at a very extravagant rate of speed, in an opposite direction. This gentleman may flatter himself that a lady might marry him for his money, but never for his personal appearance.

Small bouquets for gentlemen's button holes are fastened on the inside of the lapel of the coat, in a small glass bottle filled with water, which keeps them fresh and fragrant for a long time.

Waterfalls (proper) are going rapidly out of fashion, and are not often worn, now, by ladies. The prevailing style of arranging the hair is in puffs placed lengthwise, or across the back of the head. Another popular style is to arrange the back hair in heavy braids, and fasten it around the head, which is generally becoming and always stylish.

The little gold pitchers formerly used for ear rings, are now attached to handkerchief holders, and are filled with otto of roses; the odor is retained by small gold stoppers.

Lockets, in gold or enamel, with monogram engraved, or set in diamonds, are very fashionable. They are attached to pieces of narrow velvet, the ends of which are tied at the back of the neck, and left hanging.

The rage for any fanciful accessory to a toilet is not of long duration with French women; even gilt ornaments (says the *Queen*) are already beginning to be superseded by ivory ones. Dieppe is famous for its carvings in that beautiful substance, and the fashion of wearing ivory, probably inaugurated in that town, will most certainly make its way to Paris by winter. Not only are ivory agrafes worn on mantles, but large and small ivory beads are now mixed with jet fringes for morning, and with crystal for evening toilets. Very light palm leaves dotted with gold are beginning to take the place of the gilt leaves and acorns.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Conventions—New Churches Found—Services To-Day.

The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Northwest, representing eleven States, held on Thursday and Friday of the past week, has been an occasion of great interest to the religious world. The action taken has been of a decidedly radical character, looking to the revolutionizing of Christian effort, and a complete covering of the great field of home missions. There is plenty of room for them to work, and much of good that can be accomplished through these agencies.

An effort has been made recently to establish another order of charitable workers in the home field, the members of which shall not be pledged to a belief in what are usually styled Evangelical doctrines. The association will include, principally, members of the Unitarian and Universalist Churches, though all others are eligible whose moral character is good and whose desire it is to work with the association for the amelioration of the sufferings of poor humanity. An organization has already been effected, and the society expects to be able to work to considerable advantage during the coming winter.

The national convention of delegates from the Unitarian Churches of the United States, will be held in this city during this month, commencing on the 14th instant. A great many delegates and visitors are expected, and the members of the churches of Chicago will be taxed to the utmost to accommodate them.

A mission church society, numbering already about twenty members has been formed among the workmen of the clock manufacturing company of Austin, four miles west of the city limits. A considerable degree of interest in the movement has already been awakened.

A similar concentration of Christian effort, at the rising village of Babcock's Grove, is about to result in the building of a church edifice.

The next meeting of the Chicago Ministerial Union will be held on Monday morning at ten o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Evangelical clergymen of the city and vicinity are invited. A full attendance is requested, as matters of interest will come before the union.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

The following are the announcements of services in the different churches to-day. Strangers are cordially invited to attend each of the churches here mentioned, and will be furnished with free seats:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Rev. William H. Tibbles, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will preach in Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, morning and evening.

Preaching in Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. De Hass, of Washington City, D. C., at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Rev. S. [illegible] will preach at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

[illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. C. H. Fowler, pastor. Rev. C. D. Lackey will preach at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Baris, of the South Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock p. m.

West Indiana Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Sangamon street. Rev. Robert [illegible]

[illegible] Bailey, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m., conducted by Rev. E. C. Westerman, and at 7½ p. m. by Mr. Trevor.

Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. A. J. Jutkins [illegible] Wednesday, New York, will preach [illegible] a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School and Bible class at 2½ p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Church, Union Park. Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., rector. Hours of service Sunday at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

St. John's Mission, at No. 12 West Lake street, at 3 o'clock.

Chapel of our Saviour (Episcopal) northeast corner of Belden avenue and Hurlburt street, will be opened for Divine service Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

The service of the Episcopal Church will be said at 4 o'clock in the Evangelical Lutheran Church on Twenty-first street, near Archer avenue. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church. At 4 o'clock the Sunday School will be held in the school room in the rear of the church.

Trinity Church. Rev. Chas. Tiffany of New York will fill the pulpit of Trinity Episcopal Church on Jackson street, both morning and evening of today. If the Rev. gentleman is half as eloquent as the reputation given by the credit of the congregation will doubtless find difficulty in seating the people who will flock to hear him.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Cottage Grove. Rev. E. B. Tuttle having returned to his duties, will officiate as usual, morning and evening. Instruction at 4 p. m.

Church of the Holy Communion (Episcopal), corner Randolph street and Wabash avenue. Service at 10½ a. m.

Christ Church, Michigan avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street. Rev. Charles E. Cheney, rector. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. At the evening service the seats are free. Sunday School at 3½ p. m.

Harlem—The Rev. Mr. Knowles will hold service at Christ Church, Harlem, at half-past three o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Preaching by Dr. Patton. Bible class at 12 m. and Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Conference and prayer meeting, Wednesday evening. Young people's prayer meeting Friday evening.

Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, pastor. Residence, 758 Wabash avenue. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 3 p. m. Young people's prayer meeting, Monday evening. Conference and prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

South Congregational Church, corner Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Conference and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

New England Congregational Church, corner of North Dearborn and East White streets. Rev. J. Gulliver, pastor. Residence, 259 North LaSalle street. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Conference and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Young people's prayer meeting on Friday evening.

Union Congregational Church, Cleaverville. Rev. C. S. Thomas, pastor. Residence, No. 39 Wabansia avenue. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 1 p. m. Conference and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Tabernacle Congregational Church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan streets. Rev. J. W. Healy, pastor. Public services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Mothers' meeting at 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Young people's prayer meeting, Monday evening. Conference and prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

Lincoln Park Congregational Church, corner of Centre and Church streets, North Division. Rev. C. H. Wheeler, pastor. Residence, 307 Hurlbut street. Prayer meeting on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Celebration of the Lord's Supper in connection with the morning service. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Illinois Street Church. Sunday morning Bible class for ladies and gentlemen at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 10 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. James H. Harwood, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Service in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Chas. M. Morton and Col. Castle. There are meetings in the basement of this church every evening at 7½ o'clock. The church is located on Illinois street, between Wells and LaSalle streets.

Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, will occupy the pulpit of Union Park Congregational Church Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. C. D. Helmer, will preach in the evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church, Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Congress streets. Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3½ p. m. in chapel on Congress street. Railroad Sunday School in chapel on Griswold street at 3½ p. m. Adult Bible class meets in the lecture room of the church at 3 p. m.

South Presbyterian Church (Old School), corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Service by the pastor, Rev. M. Harsha, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 2 p. m. General prayer meeting and young people's prayer meeting on Wednesday and Saturday evenings respectively.

First Scotch Presbyterian Church, southeast corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Rev. R. W. Barns, D. D., pastor. Forenoon, 10½ a. m., subject, "Who is this that cometh up out of the wilderness?" Afternoon, 3½ p. m., "Wise men of the East." Bible class and Sabbath School at 9 p. m.

Twenty-eighth Street Presbyterian Church, (O. S.), between Michigan and Wabash avenues. Preaching at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock p. m.

Olivet Presbyterian Church, corner Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. Preaching by Rev. Nelson Millard, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9½ a. m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock.

Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Carpenter and West Washington streets. The pastor, Rev. Arthur Swazey, will preach morning and evening as usual. Services commence at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School meets at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Jefferson Park Presbyterian Chapel (O. S.), corner of Adams and Throop streets. Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., pastor. Sabbath School at 9 a. m. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. Pastor's class on Monday evening. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening. Sacred music class Friday evening.

William Street Mission, on Mitchell street, near Blue Island avenue. Preaching services at 11 a. m., conducted by Mr. J. B. Stillson. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

BAPTIST.

Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Adult Bible class every Monday, and young people's meeting every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Free Will Baptist Church, corner West Jackson and Peoria streets. D. M. Graham, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

North Baptist Church, corner of Superior and North Dearborn streets. The pastor, Rev. H. Jeffrey, D. D., will deliver in the morning service the first of a series of discourses on the Lord's Prayer. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Evening service at 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

North Star Mission. The eighth anniversary of the North Star Mission will be held in the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, at 3 p. m. Omnibuses will be at the Mission at 2 p. m. to convey the children to the church. The pastor of the First Baptist Church will preach an anniversary sermon at the Mission chapel, corner Division and Sedgwick streets, Sabbath at 7½ p. m.

First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, south of Hubbard court. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Subject of the evening's discourse: "The Voyage of Life." Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Young men's Bible class at 9 a. m. Young people's prayer meeting Wednesday evening. General prayer and conference meeting on Friday evening.

Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Bible classes at 3 p. m. Young people's prayer meeting Monday and Wednesday evenings.

Indiana Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirtieth street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock. Young people's prayer meeting at 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

UNITARIAN AND UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian). Rev. Robert Laird Collyer, pastor. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Vespers at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning services.

Church of the Redeemer (Second Universalist), corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets. Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach at 10½ a. m. The pastor, Rev. T. E. St. John, will preach at 7½ p. m.

Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and North Dearborn street. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

Library Hall—Free religious services Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Robert Collyer. Subject, "He gave every man a penny."

St. Paul's Church (First Universalist), Wabash avenue, corner of Van Buren street. Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor. Public religious services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Rev. T. E. St. John, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Ryder in the evening.

OTHER SERVICES.

Reformed Protestant Church, corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p.m., by the pastor, Rev. James Demorest, Jr.

Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, C. M. Morton, Captain Hicks and D. L. Moody will speak in Farwell Hall, Sunday evening at half past seven o'clock. The hall will accommodate about 4,000. Seats free—no tickets.

Meetings of the First Society of Spiritualists, at Crosby's Music Hall; The Children's Progressive Lyceum convenes at 10.30 a. m.; conference at 1 p. m. The children of the Lyceum will give their fourth regular monthly concert in the evening.

St. Mary's Church, corner Madison street and Wabash avenue. High mass will be celebrated in this church with unusual solemnity. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Edwin H. Longman, will sing Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The principal solos of the mass, and the offertory piece, will be sung by Miss Augusta Forrestell. The church has been lately enlarged, and the whole edifice painted and frescoed in elegant style. The organ has also been enlarged and greatly improved by Mr. Chant of this city, and its increased power and tone will be fully developed on this occasion. Mass will commence at 10½ a. m.

Preaching in Houston Hall, No. 169 West Randolph street, at 10½ a. m., by J. Blain of Buffalo. Subject—"The atonement and future punishment, as revealed in the Bible."

The Christian Church have been so fortunate as to secure permanently the services of Rev. D. P. Henderson, late of Louisville, Ky., so long and favorably known as a staunch and eloquent advocate of true Christianity. He will preach regularly every Lord's day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., in the church, on Cass street, between Michigan and Illinois, formerly known as the St. James' Episcopal Church.

Church of God, corner of Warren and Robey streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. X. Shoemaker, at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 12½ p. m. Subject, morning, "Secret Prayer."

Disciples of Christ meet at No. 246 North Carpenter street, corner of Front street, on the first day of the week, at 3 and 7½ p. m.

Abd-el-Kader went to Baden and visited the gambling tables, where he won fifteen francs. Another oriental, Mustapha Pacha, is a constant player. A correspondent says he "broke the bank twice within an interval of two days—but took a methodical player; what he gains to-day he loses to-morrow. No one, however, plays more coolly than he, as the vicissitudes of the game have no apparent effect on his features. If he loses he does not frown, and if he gains he regards the gold and notes heaped up before him with indifference."

It is said that a wedding ceremony, recently performed in London, according to the ritualistic forms, occupied three hours. While taking the honeymoon sometimes lasts longer than that, and is perhaps considered a consumption of time which is not to be generally considered. If it were more than it is safe to risk. In this country it wouldn't do at all. Marriages are contracted, the ceremony performed, the honeymoon exhausted, divorce applied for and granted again, within about that time. Ritualism will not be popular here in marriage matters.

Bonner says he prides himself on two things. These are, "In the first place, that a patent medicine advertisement has never appeared in my paper, and that a private gentleman can drive and own the best horses in the country without making a gambler of himself."

An exchange says that in the event of the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, it is the purpose of Mr. Sumner to bring in a bill to change the name of the "White House" to the "Black House," and have it colored accordingly.

Sardines are to be worn very long and exceedingly slender. We saw one at Kisbort's, we should say, according to the fashion of the day, nearly as slender as a fine twine.—*New York Post.*

England has paid out already more than two millions of dollars on the iron-clad Northumberland.

A man of her [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

The following is Manager Ives' official exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
September 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$17,879,981.62	$1,017,399.13
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 6, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]

As will be seen from the above, the clearings for the week just closed show an increase of $2,500,000 over last week, and $2,500,000 over this week last year. They are due almost entirely to the increase in the grain business, and not to the mercantile trade of the city, which in the aggregate was less active than last week. There has been a fairly active movement in Dry Goods, but the bulk of the sales show a falling off. Cotton goods are weak and lower, but in Woollens there is a firmer feeling, and the market was more active. Groceries have ruled very steady, and prices have undergone no change except on Refined Sugars, which are a trifle higher. The Hardware business was also less active, but in other branches there was no material change.

The Money market was close and stringent, as the National Banks were disposed to hoard, in view of the publication of the quarterly statement on Monday. Contrary to general expectation, a little "shinning" for currency was observable this afternoon, as much more currency than usual was paid over the counter. This was the case more particularly with the private banks. Some four or five hundred thousand dollars were received by express this morning—part from St. Louis and the balance from New York—and had it not been for these remittances there would have been more "shinning" for currency, with a tighter Money market. The offerings of sight paper, drawn against cargoes, were quite liberal, and generally credited up at ¼ discount. For discounts, the market was very close, but, as borrowers understood the situation, the offerings were light.

The market for New York funds opened weak, and free sales were made from bank to bank at ⅛ discount, but later in the day the feeling was stronger, with transactions at 1-8 off. No Milwaukee checks were on the market, and the shipments of currency to the interior were, in the aggregate, very moderate. The counter rates are unchanged.

The foreign bankers are checking on the principal cities in Europe, in a small way, at the following rates. Large drafts would be placed at rates equivalent to those current in New York:

	Gold.	Currency.
London £	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris francs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin thaler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg mark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Bills Mark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway specie thaler	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the official statement of the business of the Sub-Treasury in this city for the week ending to-day:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$8,977.07
Internal Revenue	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Special Warrants	$4,494.57
Disbursing Officers	[illegible]
Coin Interest	[illegible]
Currency Interest	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
	$410,141.33

CASH ON HAND.

Coin	$909,019.74
Currency	2,098,160.18
Total	$3,007,179.92
Last week	2,947,718.94

Gold was quite steady. The market opened at 144⅛, advanced to 144⅜, and closed at 144⅛. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the brokers were buying at 144@144⅛—the upper figure for large amounts. The counter demand was filled at New York rates. Silver was nominal at 138@138 buying—the upper figure for large pieces.

The following shows the daily range and closing price of Gold during the week:

	Range.	Closing.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Public Funds were firmer, with an advance of ⅛@¼ on the old Five-Twenties. Ten-forties were ⅛ better. Others unchanged. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

[illegible]

Here the market was quiet but firm. We quote: GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

Local Securities were dull and nominally unchanged. The following are the buying rates: Chicago City 7s, [illegible]; Cook County 7s, [illegible].

The following shows the daily receipts of Flour and Grain for the week ending to-day:

[illegible]

As will be seen, all articles save Wheat, which has increased 3,511 bushels, shows a material decrease.

The footings compare with the same week in the two previous years as follows:

[illegible]

The following table shows the highest daily price obtained on 'Change for a few leading articles. Flour has advanced 40@20 cents per barrel:

[illegible]

As will be seen from the above the tendency of the market has been upward, and a material advance has taken place during the week.

New York Stock Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1867.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The receipts of Breadstuffs to-day (estimating Flour into Wheat) foot up 401,976 bu, against 491,684 bu yesterday, and 383,170 bu for this day last year.

[illegible] on 'Change, and a higher range of prices prevailed, though at the close the extreme advance was not obtainable. The movement was both shipping and speculative.

The market for Mess Pork was again dull, but holders were firmer in their views, and we heard of no seller below $24.0, at which a retail lot [illegible]. The resolution adopted yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the Pork Packers' Association, declaring that hereafter no Mess [illegible] shall be deemed standard unless made from city slaughtered Hogs, was freely discussed in the Provision "ring," and generally concurred in. Some years ago Chicago Pork products, with some exceptions, were looked upon suspiciously, and it is only within two or three years that our packers have undertaken to work together and turn out meats of uniform quality. We think that the recent action of the Pork Packers' Association is eminently proper, and it cannot fail to work to the advantage of all concerned. Bulk Meats were neglected. Shoulders cannot be quoted over 12c, and we doubt if sales could be forced at that figure. Lard was firm and fairly active, with sales of 900 tcs prime Steam at 13¾@13⅞c—the extreme figure for Kettle-dried. Some of the packers are cutting Beef, but no offers of the product are being made. For future delivery there is nothing doing.

Tallow was steady and firm, with sales at 11@11½c for choice Country lots.

The Whiskey market continues stagnant. Bound lots of bonded are held at 31c, but we hear of no inquiry over 30c.

Flour was in active shipping demand, and in view of the more favorable advices from New York, the market advanced 10@20c, with sales of over 10,000 brls at $12.00@13.37½ for White Winters; $10.00@11.25 for Red Winters; $8.37½@10.50 for Spring Extras; $6.75@8.50 for Spring Supers and $7.00 for Rye—closing strong at the advance.

The Wheat market opened active and buoyant, and an advance of 3@4c was obtained on all grades of Spring. Towards the close the advices from New York were less favorable, which caused a slight panic in No. 2 Spring, and in the eagerness to realize prices fell back 3½c, but subsequently rallied 1 cent. Other grades, in sympathy, nominally sustained the same reverse of fortune. In Red Winter there was nothing doing. We note sales to the extent of 261,000 bu at $2.00@2.05 for No. 1; $1.94½@1.98 for No. 2; $1.80@1.82½ for No. 3, and $1.64@1.66 for Rejected Spring; closing at $1.97 for No. 1; $1.93½@1.96 for No. 2, and $1.80@1.80 for No. 3 in store. The demand for No. 2 was largely speculative, but the movement in other grades was mostly on shippers' account.

There was more activity in Corn, and the market advanced 1@1½c, though at the close the extreme quotations could not be obtained. About 265,000 bu changed hands at $1.03½@1.07 for No. 1; $1.03@1.06½ for No. 2; $1.03½@1.05½ for Rejected in store; $1.05½ for No. 2 afloat, and $1.03½ for free on board—closing at $1.03½@1.07 for No. 1, and $1.03½@1.06½ for No. 2 in store.

The demand for Oats was fairly active, and we note an appreciation of ¼@⅜c, with sales of 342,000 bu at 53¾@54¼c—closing firm at 54½c. The demand was both for shipment and filling "shorts."

Rye opened firm and advanced 3c, but subsequently the improvement was entirely lost. We report sales at $1.30@1.31 for No. 1, and $1.25@1.30 for No. 2—closing quiet at inside prices.

There was an active shipping demand for Barley, with some speculative inquiry, and the market advanced 4@4½c, with sales at $1.14½@1.18 for No. 2; $1.05@1.07 for Rejected, and $1.20 for Sample—closing firm at $1.18, and $1.05 for No. 2 and Rejected.

Lake Freights were a trifle easier and a concession of ½c was made where vessels loaded this afternoon. We report charters at 15½@16c for Wheat to Oswego, 12c for Wheat to Kingston (per Canada bottom), 6c for Oats; 7½@8c for Corn; 8¼@9c for Wheat and 8c for Rye to Buffalo.

Seeds were quiet and unchanged, with sales at $2.00@2.35 for Timothy, and $2.10 for Flax.

The Dry Goods market has ruled fairly active during the week, though the volume of trade shows a falling off, as compared with the week previous. Cotton goods are weak and lower on prints and Brown Sheetings we note a decline of ½@c per yard. Woollen goods were more active and there was a better feeling in the market.

Groceries have been fairly active and steady. Prices have undergone no special change. The Hardware trade was scarcely so active, but values are steady and unchanged.

Eggs were in good local demand, and steady at 20@21c for fresh assorted lots; with a fair supply in the market.

Choice Butter, suitable for table use, was extremely scarce, and the few packages offering, met with ready sale at 30@33c. Common Firkin grades are plenty, and neglected at 10@18c.

The Cheese market was active, and New York Factory—of which the stocks are short—was firmly held at 16@17c.

Hides were again active and firm; all prime offerings being taken up sharp, at full prices.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Flour quiet, steady. Wheat irregular; No. 1, $2.40@2.42; No. 2, $2.36@2.38. Corn quiet at $1.37@1.38. Oats quiet, firm, at 78@77c. Pork steady, $23.00@23.70.

BUFFALO DOCK, Oct. 5.

Receipts—10,000 brls Flour; 47,000 bu Wheat, 15,000 bu Corn, 36,000 bu Oats, 26,000 bu Rye. Wheat very firm; asking $2.22 for No. 1, and $4.90 for White Michigan. Corn very firm; sales at $1.29. Oats in fair demand at 65c. Freights unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.

Receipts—Wheat, 164,000 bu; shipments, 90,000 bu. Wheat firm, $1.98¾ for No. 1, and $1.91¾ for No. 2. Oats dull, 55c. Freights, 9¼c to Buffalo, 11¼c to Oswego.

LATER.

In the afternoon, the leading Grain markets were quiet, and lower. No. 2 Corn sold at $1.05@1.05¼. No. 2 Spring Wheat at $1.94, cash, and Oats at 54@54¼c. There was no movement in Rye or Barley.

The Cattle market was quiet, but a firm feeling prevailed, and yesterday's closing prices thoroughly sustained. Prices range from $2.25@4.75 for inferior to choice grades.

The Hog market is quiet and steady at unchanged prices, ranging at $5.50@6.90.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

For the Week Ending October 5.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY EVENING, October 5.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle during the week ending to-day, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week last year:

[illegible]

In comparing the receipts for this week and last we find the following:

[illegible]

The total receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1867, were as follows:

[illegible]

CONSIGNMENTS.

The following were the shipments of Live Stock for the week, up to last night, and the points to which the same were consigned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
To Buffalo	118	5,391	
To New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	
To Dunkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	
To Philadelphia	[illegible]	1,000	
To Suspension Bridge	512	875	
To Boston		2,535	
Total	2,378	17,446	

The following is the new tariff on Live Stock, which went into effect on the 26th:

All Live Stock from Chicago to common or competing points East will be taken only by actual weight, as follows:

[illegible]

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

[illegible]

THE MARKET.

The market for the week closing to-night has not been distinguished for its activity, though showing a very decided improvement in this respect over the two or three preceding weeks. The weather has been delightfully cool and pleasant, indeed all that could be desired for active outdoor operations, and the general attendance has been good. The tenor of advices received from the East from day to day, though not of a character calculated to impart strength and buoyancy to the market, nevertheless [illegible] more favorable than during last week, and there has existed throughout a healthy strong demand for first and second-class steers and prime fat Cows, suited to the wants of the New York, Boston and Albany markets, and the firm of [illegible] offering were eagerly taken up at advanced prices. There was but little choice stock received, and none extra; the highest price realized being $6.00 for a lot of smooth fat Illinois Steers. There was also a fair inquiry for light [illegible] and good Cows, to supply the markets of Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and under a brisk competition, values were materially enhanced. The demand for stock cattle has been less active, city butchers, generally, having replenished their stalls at the low prices prevailing towards the close of last week. There was a reasonably active movement on the part of feeders, but owing to the brisk demand from other quarters, and the advanced rates obtaining, comparatively little stock was taken in their interest. Feeders from Pennsylvania, Indiana, and from portions of Ohio, and our own State, were in attendance, and operated in a small way, at a range of $[illegible] for common, to good straight, stock steers.

[illegible]

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the current week and for the corresponding period last year:

[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs for the nine months ending September 30, were as follows:

[illegible]

REMARKS.

The receipts this week were 22,400 head, against [illegible] last week, showing a decrease of [illegible] head. This supply, under a healthy strong demand for the Eastern markets, proved to be no way excessive, and the better class of Hogs—were fairly well supported throughout. Buyers from New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Boston, have been in liberal attendance, and, under a good healthy competition, all desirable lots have been readily absorbed, and each day has closed with the pens well cleared. Common uneven mixed lots, though not so numerous as during last week, have been in too liberal supply, and sales have dragged heavily, and prices were no more than sustained. Packers have not as yet commenced operating to any considerable extent, nor is an active movement, on their part, anticipated, until the weather becomes cooler. There was a fair demand to-day, and all offerings were taken at substantially the closing rates of yesterday. The market closed steady:

The following are the closing prices of this week, compared with those of last:

	This week.	Last week.
Good to choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Received to-day, 111; received this week, 3,156; received last week, 3,726. We note considerable improvement in the general character of the market for this class of stock. The quality of the arrivals was much better than during last week, and under a more active demand prices have experienced an advance of 25c, on the better grades. Common and inferior descriptions, as heretofore, were dull and neglected, and holders of such were only enabled to realize at a sacrifice. We quote as follows:

Good to choice	[illegible]
Medium to fair	[illegible]
Inferior to common	[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 5th day of October, 1867.

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

HOLLANDS BRIEF.

[illegible]

LETTRES DE FRANCAISES.

From the 22d of September till September 29th.

[illegible]

P. T. SHERMAN, Postmaster.

Medical Cards.

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Good News! Good News at Last!

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible] DR. CLARKE [illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, CORK, AND NEW YORK INMAN LINE [illegible]

ANTWERP AND NEW YORK "IN-[illegible]

GLASGOW, DERRY AND NEW YORK [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO. 226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

General Notices.

MISSOURI LANDS.—15,000 ACRES Choice Farming and Timber Lands.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1867.

THE CITY.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Do not fail to read the advertisement of W. A. Butters & Co. this morning.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Jesse P. Norton, United States District Attorney, has returned to this city after rather a long absence, and is now attending to the usual duties of his office.

THE LANGUAGES.—New classes are being formed at the Bryant & Stratton Business University, in German, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek. Inquire at the office of the institution for particulars as to terms, &c.

LECTURE BY BISHOP SIMPSON.—This well-known preacher is advertised to deliver a lecture on Thursday evening next, in Farwell Hall, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

STEALING AN OPERA GLASS.—Early on Saturday morning, Frederick Hildebrand, a young German, entered [illegible]'s pawnbroker's shop, on Madison street, and stole therefrom an opera glass. The glass was found in his possession shortly after, and he was arrested. Justice Milliken committed him for trial.

LOST OVERBOARD.—The Captain of the scow Orion reports that during the prevalence of the heavy gale, on last Sunday night, a sailor named Abraham Byers was lost overboard from his vessel, and was not seen afterwards. Owing to the darkness no assistance could be rendered to the unfortunate man.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—John Howie, a clerk in the employ of Root, Murdock & Fisher, was examined on Saturday before United States Commissioner Hoyne, on the charge of having bought a suit of clothes, knowing them to have been smuggled. The evidence presented did not substantiate the allegation, and he was accordingly discharged.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The ninth annual session of the Chicago Medical College, medical department of Lake Forest University, will commence on Monday evening in the college building, on the corner of State and Twenty-second streets. The introductory lecture will be delivered by David T. Nelson, M. D., professor of Physiology and Histology in the institution.

PEKIN TEA COMPANY.—This establishment, located at the corner of Madison and State streets, will supply a want long felt in that section of the city, viz.: A first-class tea and coffee warehouse. They make it a specialty to buy their teas in the best markets, in original packages, from which they supply them pure and unadulterated to their numerous patrons. The superiority of their goods commends them to the favorable consideration of all housekeepers.

THE BROMIDE PATENT suit has at last been settled by a decision rendered on the 26th of August, in the United States Circuit Court of Maine, giving judgment against the photographers and in favor of the owners of the bromide patent, not only for the bromide itself, but for its equivalents. The case has been of great importance to the photographic world, and has been fought by them with a pertinacity worthy of success.

A GOOD MUSIC TEACHER.—Professor Goodman, from Ohio, has recently located himself in our city, with a view to teach the piano, guitar and violin. Mr. Goodman comes with strong recommendation from good parties, and we have no doubt will succeed well, as his system of teaching is scientific, and his terms moderate. He refers, by permission, to Reed's Temple of Music, where anyone who wishes to consult him can leave word and he will call and see them.

MRS. STOUGHTON'S MILLINERY.—Mrs. M. E. Stoughton, No. 150 State street, on the corner of Washington (Stewart Block), who was burned out at the Merchants' Hotel fire some months ago, will reopen her store on Thursday next with an entire new stock of Paris and New York millinery, which she will be pleased to open out to the inspection of her old patrons, and hopes to see many new friends. Ladies who want to see the latest novelties will give her a call.

DAY SCHOOL.—We call attention of our readers to the boarding and day school advertisement in another column, under the supervision of Mr. Oscar Faulhaber (late of the Chicago High School). He offers the most excellent facilities for young ladies desirous of becoming proficient in all the higher branches of education, including the languages, drawing and music. It would be well for all interested to send for a circular, giving full particulars. Mr. F. presents recommendations of the highest order.

YOUNG MEN'S I. R. B.—A special meeting of the I. R. B. will be held at their rooms, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, at 8 o'clock this afternoon. All members of the club are ordered to attend and make arrangements for the grand inaugural banquet and ball, to come off in Library Hall on the [illegible] of this month, and also to take necessary steps toward the reception of the Irish Chieftain, who has been named to the [illegible]. "The Boys in Blue will take special notice."

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.—Messrs. Gage & Rice of the Sherman House have arranged to give a press dinner on Monday at noon to the gentlemen composing the editorial excursion party. Members of the press intending to join the party are requested to secure their tickets at Room No. [illegible]. [illegible] About fifty of the [illegible] are expected on the morning trains. It is anticipated that the party will number about one hundred and fifty.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION SAVINGS BANK.—We call the attention of men with saving habits, to the advertisement of the bank, in this issue. The institution opened last week on the corner of Clark and South Water streets. In addition to a large paying deposit, they do a general banking business, including the buying and selling of gold and foreign exchange [illegible] to Europe. The directors [illegible] among our most prominent and respectable [illegible] ... [illegible] the public.

LADIES' FURNISHING [illegible] ... needing furnishing goods of any description [illegible] advantage themselves by looking into the [illegible] furnishing department at Brown & Matthews, No. 98 State street. They supply dresses and cloaks to order, children's suits and outside garments, ladies' morning wrappers and evening sacks, infants' robes and cloaks, [illegible] ... and cotton underwear for ladies and children, at very low prices. Further, all kinds of fancy or plain needlework will be executed there in a very superior manner, by Mrs. Maynard & Co.

A SENSATION.—A schottische has been highly played by the Opera House orchestra that has charmed and bewitched everybody. Each has asked his or her neighbor, "What is that beautiful piece just played, and where can it be had? It is so charming!" But nobody could tell. At last we are informed. It is by the conductor, Fred. W. Tanig, formerly conductor of [illegible] ... is just published by Root & Cady, No. 67 Washington street. The hundreds who are already whistling and humming it will thank us for this piece of information.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—An Irish laborer named William Ryan, while passing the Michigan Southern crossing near Sixteenth street late on Friday night, was run over by a passing locomotive and instantly killed. Ryan leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances. They reside at No. 29 Wentworth avenue. An inquest was held over the body on Saturday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." While the jury in their verdict did not blame any of the employés of the road, it severely censured the company for not stationing a flagman at such an important crossing.

VICHY WATER.—Our readers will notice by an advertisement in another column that the Vichy Company of France have established an agency in this city, where this valuable water may be procured. Those who have visited these springs will undoubtedly be pleased at this information, as heretofore this water could only be obtained in New York, and that at considerable expense and trouble. The water is imported in bottles, and sealed with the government seal. It does not lose any of its medicinal properties by transportation in this manner, and we believe that many will avail themselves of its use who could not obtain it heretofore without great expense.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF HIS INJURIES.—Jerry Donohue, the sailor who was severely beaten by the drunken crew of the bark "Sebago," a few nights since, on Saturday morning died of his injuries then received. The bark "Sebago," [illegible] his own vessel, and the bark [illegible] have both left port, the former being at Milwaukee and the latter on its way to Buffalo. Owing to these circumstances, the inquest was postponed until next Monday, in order to procure the attendance of witnesses. Every effort will be made to apprehend the guilty parties, on the arrival of the brig at Buffalo. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Henry Geiger, yesterday, and it was ascertained that the man died from the effects of inflammation of the bowels, produced by external violence. [illegible] ... at the time of the assault.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Mr. George S. Abers, late superintendent of the now dissolved Garden City Printing and Blank Book Company, has made a new business connection, under the style of George S. Abers & Co., at No. [illegible] Washington street. The new firm is prepared to execute all orders in the blank books, stationery, ruling and printing, in the most satisfactory manner. [illegible] ...

A NEW FIRM.—WHOLESALE GROCERY.—[illegible] ... C. B. Corbin & Co., of this city, and the formation of a new firm under the name of Corbin, May & Jones. [illegible] ...

[illegible]

SPORTING.

Base Ball—The Excelsior and Detroit Clubs—Home and Home Games.

Racing—The Steeple Chase—Billiard Tournament, &c.

The first of two grand matches between the Detroit Club and the Excelsior Club, of this city, was played on Saturday afternoon, at Dexter Park. The announcement that a series of games had been arranged between the clubs of these two cities, considered the best in the West, after nearly the whole season had passed away without a definite understanding having been arrived at, created a wild interest among players and lovers of the game. In Michigan there was the same interest as in this section, and when the Detroit nine started for this city on Friday night, they were joined by a large number of persons who came with them for the purpose of witnessing the match.

They arrived in the city on Saturday morning, and during the early morning were entertained by the members of the Excelsior Club. At 1 o'clock a start was made for the grounds at Dexter Park.

The day was most unfavorable for the sport, the air being very chilly and the wind raw and blustering. Nevertheless, the number of persons in attendance was quite respectable, amounting to not less than 1,500. No difficulty was found in choosing an umpire, Mr. Lynch, of the Allegheny Club, of Pittsburgh, being selected for that position.

THE GAME.

Game was called at 3 o'clock, with the Excelsior nine at the bat. Stearns made his first off a neat hit along the ground to centre field. Oberlander made a high hit to left field, which brought him to his second. A passed ball took Stearns and Oberlander home, when Kennedy, hitting to centre field, made his first. A passed ball gave him his run. McNally made a beautiful hit from which he made a home run, and Zeller, Kennedy and Foley made good hits. Foley should have been caught, but Folsom "muffed" Keenan's high ball. [illegible] ... Banker's hit was fielded by John Hinchman to second so quickly that Keenan fell. Budd was put out in an endeavor to reach his first. Five runs for the Excelsiors.

Van Norman was well caught on a foul by Stearns. John Hinchman and Clark hit safely into centre field. Bissell was caught by Kennedy. Brown hit to Zeller, but the ball was short, and J. Hinchman came in. A passed ball gave Brown and Clark their runs. Folsom hit high to centre, but the ball was not taken, and he made his first. Ford Hinchman was well fielded by McNally to Banker, and the side went out. Score—Excelsiors, 5; Detroit, 4.

Horn "muffed" both Stearns and Oberlander. Passed balls took them in. Kennedy went out on a foul. Zeller hit well to Horn, and Foley barely made his first from Folsom's "muffing." Keenan hit to Ford Hinchman, and did not make his first, while a wild throw gave McNally his run. Banker's hit was a safe one, but Budd would have been caught had not Folsom let his ball fall from his hands. Stearns took his first on called balls, but Oberlander was taken beautifully on the fly by Bissell. Six runs for the Excelsiors.

Horn took his first on three balls. Kelly hit to McNally, who threw to Kennedy, putting Horn out. Van Norman was caught on a foul by Stearns, and John Hinchman closed the innings, taken by Banker on the fly. Score—Excelsiors, 11; Detroit, 4.

Kennedy was run out, and McNally being forced to his second base, retired with Foley. No run was made by the Excelsiors in this inning.

Clark and Bissell got well to bases, when Brown was caught on a foul by Stearns. F. Hinchman was put out in the same manner, and Folsom was put out while napping at his third. Score—Excelsiors, 11; Detroit, 6.

The Excelsiors batted remarkably well in their next inning, and, by poor playing on the part of their opponents, scored 13 runs, McNally striking out, Kennedy and McNally again being the victims.

The Detroit nine went to the bat with F. Hinchman. Horn did not reach his first. No one was put out until Kelly was caught on a foul, after which J. Hinchman was put out in running to his first. Score—Excelsiors, 24; Detroit, 10.

In the next inning, Banker, Stearns and Oberlander were put out, and the side retired with four runs more.

The Detroit nine scored but 2 in their next, Clark going out on strikes, Bissell and Brown being run out.

On their sixth inning the Excelsiors displayed very fine batting, the Detroiters seeming to play more wildly than before. Nine runs were made, and Keenan and Zeller were caught out, while McNally's hit did not carry him to his first. Notwithstanding much poor fielding by the Excelsiors, the Detroiters added but two more to their score in their next inning, Horn being beautifully caught on a foul by Stearns, Kelly going out on strikes, and J. Hinchman too weak to gain his first.

In their seventh inning the Excelsiors batted as strongly as ever and retired with eleven runs additional, with the loss of Budd and Kennedy, the latter twice caught out.

The seventh inning of the Detroit nine resulted in two more runs for them, Bissell, Brown and Horn going out.

It was now so dark that further playing was impossible; and the game was called by the umpire, at the request of the Detroit nine.

During the whole of the game the interest of the spectators was intense, and the playing was watched with great interest throughout. Much disappointment was felt because the Detroit nine had made so poor a show; but the weather was very chilly, and the Excelsiors were far from playing up to their usual mark.

THE SCORE.

The following is the score:

DETROIT.	O.	R.	EXCELSIORS.	O.	R.
Van Norman, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stearns, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Hinchman, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oberlander, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennedy, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bissell, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	McNally, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zeller, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Hinchman, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Foley, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Folsom, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Keenan, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horn, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Banker, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kelly, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Budd, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	21	20		21	[illegible]

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Excelsiors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ANALYSIS OF FIELDING.

Passed Balls—Excelsiors, 3; Detroit, 16.
Called Balls—Excelsiors, 7; Detroit, [illegible].
Out on Strikes—Excelsiors, 1; Detroit, 4.
Left on Bases—Excelsiors, 4; Detroit, 6.
Fly Catches—Excelsiors, 1; Detroit, 7.
Fly Catches Missed—Excelsiors, 7; Detroit, 7.
Foul Fly Caught—Excelsiors, 4; Detroit, 1.
Foul Bound Caught—Excelsiors, 3; Detroit, 5.
Wild Throws—Excelsiors, 4; Detroit, 7.
Umpire—A. Lynch, Allegheny Club, Pittsburgh.
Home Runs—Excelsiors—McNally, Zeller, Budd, Oberlander.
Scorers—W. Lowe, Excelsior Club; Dr. G. L. Fields, Detroit Club.
Time of Game—3 hours, 30 minutes.

THE RETURN GAME

will be played in Detroit on Saturday next. The Excelsior nine will leave this city on Friday night.

RUNNING RACE.

On the 10th a running race, mile heats, will be contested at Dexter Park for a stake of $400. The horses Barney and Blue are the contestants.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

The entries for the steeple chase at the Sunnyside were nominally closed on Saturday, but it was decided to keep the books open till Tuesday next at 8 o'clock. The following entries have been made:

John Sagan enters b. stallion Hard Road; colors, green jacket, black pants, and cap.

William Morris enters b. horse Waterloo; colors, red jacket and cap, white pants.

Samuel Abbott enters gray gelding Duke; colors, white and green.

R. Kennedy enters horse Pilot; colors, black and white.

T. R. Morgan enters bay gelding Sportsman; colors, crimson and white.

For the running race—

Dr. Walker enters bay mare Our Nell; colors, black jacket, orange cap.

[illegible] enters bay horse Barney; colors, red, white and blue.

The race will occur on Thursday next. The distance is two-and-a-half miles, over hurdles and ditches, for a purse of $400.

BROWN GEORGE AND THE PACERS.

Magpolier and Dan Vorhees will return here some time this week, when they will contest a race at Dexter Park.

HORSE FAIR.

On Tuesday a horse fair will begin at Goshen, Ind., continuing for three days. The entries are numerous, and the premiums are very liberal.

THE SOLDIERS' TOURNAMENT.

A game of 600 points was, on Saturday afternoon, played at Moores' Brunswick's establishment, to decide the winners of the second and third prizes, there being a tie between Foley, Honohan and Rhines. The latter having hurt his arm, Vermeulen appeared as his substitute. After a close game Honohan led 7 points at the end, and Foley beat Vermeulen 13 points.

AT CINCINNATI,

on the 21st of this month, opens a tournament under the auspices of the Messrs. Brunswick, which is open to all players in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

Chicago is now in the full flush of theatrical prosperity, the three leading places of amusement—the Opera House, McVicker's, and the Museum—all having enjoyed a satisfactory share of patronage, though there be not wanting those who say that Chicago is not large enough to support the three. It may be that a permanent support would not be accorded to all, but the amusement lovers in this city are numerous enough to sustain the two regularly and the third with but short intervals of relaxation.

FARWELL HALL.—The following is the programme for to-day:

1. March, Templar—Vase.
2. Overture, William Tell—Rossini.
3. Waltz, Dreams of the Ocean—Gungle.
4. Potpourri Humoresk, No. 10 (new)—Reide.
5. Polka, The [illegible] Fair in Leipsic, at Rasler (by request)—Menzel.
6. Duet and Finale from the Huguenots—Meyerbeer.
7. Quadrille, 5, Lancers—Weingarten.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Rose-Lowell combination have completed their fifth week here. The first two were the most successful, the third, the fourth, Warrick, and the last week, John E. Owens, whose masterly impersonations of Solon Shingle are celebrated throughout the United States. [illegible] ...

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Lotta has continued to be the centre of attraction in her characteristic personations, and has had a remarkably successful season this far. On Monday night she appears as "Little Nell" and "The Marchioness," [illegible] ...

MUSEUM.—"Nobody's Daughter" has been on the stage during the week and has drawn full houses. On Monday night will be presented "Neighbor Jackwood," a domestic American drama from J. T. Trowbridge's successful novel. [illegible] ...

[illegible]

Return of Excursionists from Niagara Falls.

The party of excursionists who left here on Tuesday last, via Michigan Central and Great Western Railways, returned at noon yesterday, and just as they were entering the city, a meeting was organized, to give an expression of thanks by calling A. T. H. Carpenter to the chair, and appointing [illegible] ...

[illegible]

Resolved, That to A. B. Pullman, Superintendent of the sleeping-car line, we can say there is no need of a chance for improvement in the manner in which he takes care of those under his charge, and for his personal efforts on this occasion to conduce to the pleasure of the party he shall have the plaudit of "Well done," &c.; and, finally,

Resolved, That we give three rousing cheers for the line, and for the enterprise so successfully inaugurated of making people comfortable and happy even when "riding on a rail."

Resolved, That these resolutions be furnished to the daily papers of Chicago, and that St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans papers be requested to copy them, as many of the excursionists were of those places.

BODY FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER.—At an early hour, on Saturday morning, the body of an emigrant named John Augustine Vandervecker, a native of Belgium, was found floating in the river at the foot of Harrison street. From a passport, found upon his person, it appears that he was 25 years of age, and left his home some time during last June. But a few copper coins were found upon his person, and it is more than probable that the man committed suicide, as so many foreigners have done before him, in order to escape the troubles of poverty in a new country. An inquest was held over the body on Saturday.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—An old man, named Charles Lieberch, whose residence is at No. 167 Maxwell street, was accidentally killed while unloading a vessel laden with cord-wood, near Van Buren street bridge, on Saturday. He was struck by a billet of wood which laid him lifeless on the dock. Deputy Coroner Fisher held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts given.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. Sibbet's great success in this city is clearly traceable to the fact that he adapts his remedies to the special needs of the scalp. He considers the bottled hair nostrums of the market not only useless, but often injurious. Entrance to rooms 66 Madison street, corner of State street.

"Ætna" Noiseless Shuttle Lock Stitch Sewing Machines—Simplest and best in the world for all family and manufacturing purposes. 97 Washington street. J. H. Lenow, General Agent.

It Shines for All.—The wonderful healing and soothing effects of the Lone Star Liniment has gained for it a world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists at 30, 60 and 90 cents per bottle. Fuller, Finch & Fuller, wholesale.

Ladies, Dr. Atwood's Magic Beautifier removes Tan, Freckles and Pimples, leaving the skin soft and white. It is positively the best cosmetic in use. Address, enclosing 50 cents for recipe, P. O. Box 999, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Money refunded if not as recommended.

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary" to purchase musical instruments of any description, from a Jewsharp to a church organ, money can be saved by calling on Butterfield & Co., 225 South Clark street.

Out of Justice to Madam La Cuban.—I called on Madam La Cuban at 68 Fourth avenue, in great trouble. She told me the nature of my trouble and said in one week from to-day you will be all right, and I am happy to say it is true. Miss Lutie Tabb, No. 366 South Clark street.

Nothing Like Leather.—Gould's—161—is the place to buy boots cheap for cash—161 State street.

Dye to let live—First premium for cleaning and dyeing ladies' and gents' goods was received by Wm. Taylor, 135 State-st. Country orders promptly attended to.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Great inducements to wholesale dealers at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 28d, by Chas. Dresdorff, Esq., Mr. FRIEDRICH R. WILHELM and Miss EVA TRAUT.

In this city, Oct. 3d, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. F. W. FORSYTH and Miss M. M. NOYES.

In this city, at 341 North Wells-st., Oct. 5th, by C. D'Wolf, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN STEPHANI and Miss SOPHIA CAROLINE GUTMAN, both of Chicago.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., of congestion of the brain, ISABELLA, wife of R. M. Miller, aged 42 years. She was a devoted and affectionate wife and mother, and will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

Funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock to-day at the residence No. 29 Cass-st., corner Illinois. Friends of the family are invited.

In this city, on the evening of the 5th instant, WILLIE W., infant son of Isaac H. and Mary H. B. Mills. Funeral services will take place at 1½ p. m., to-day, at the residence of Rev. Asa Bentley, No. 153 West Indiana-st. Friends of the family are invited.

At his residence in Naperville, Ill., on the morning of October 5th, JOHN COLLINS, in the 62d year of his age.

At her home in New York city, September 23d, Mrs. ANNE BUCKINGHAM, wife of Alvah Buckingham, in the [illegible] year of her age.

At the residence of his son, in Putnam, Ohio, Friday, October 4, Mr. ALVAH BUCKINGHAM, in the [illegible] year of his age. Mr. Buckingham was for several years a resident of this city, and up to active business as a member of the firm of Sturges, Buckingham & Co.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. ... Managers
A. D. BRADLEY ... Stage Manager.

LAST WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE

OWENS! OWENS!

Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7th, in his Renowned Characterization of

CALEB PLUMMER,

The Old Toy Maker, in the beautiful Dickens' Romance of

DOT!

Or, the Cricket on the Hearth!

IN THREE CHIRPS!

With Fairy Tableaux, Magical Transformations, Heart Touching Dramatic Pictures of Honest Hearts and Homes, and the Fine Mechanical Effects, including the Celebrated Cottage and Panoramic Scene.

Caleb Plummer, the Old Toy Maker, JOHN OWENS. [illegible] ...

DRAMATIC TABLEAUX.

I. TABLEAU—Dot's Happy Fireside. II. TABLEAU—[illegible] ...

The Piece concludes with a Beautiful Old Fashioned English

Cushion Dance.

MANAGER'S NOTICE.

[illegible] ...

Friday, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. Owens.
Saturday, MATINEE.
Monday will be produced the New York sensation, the FLYING SCUD.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

BENEFIT OF MRS. THOS. BARRY.

Mrs. Barry respectfully announces that her Benefit will take place on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 11th, on which occasion will be performed (first time here) Mrs. Centlivre's elegant Comedy of THE WONDER, to conclude with Planché's brilliant FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST SIX NIGHTS

Of the versatile comedienne,

LOTTA.

Production of the Drama in four acts, suggested by an episode in Charles Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop, and adapted by John Brougham, Esq., entitled

Little Nell and the Marchioness.

Little Nell, Marchioness, } ... LOTTA.

Cast with the full strength of the best stock company in the West.
Songs, Dances and Banjo Solos.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD ... Proprietor and Manager.
Director of Amusements ... Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN.

Production of a celebrated American Domestic Drama, as played at the Boston Museum for many weeks with brilliant success. On Monday evening, Oct. 7, at a ¼ before 8, will be performed the Domestic Dramatic Romance of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, by J. T. Trowbridge, author of the popular novel of that name.

Wednesday afternoon, Grand Matinee.
Friday, Benefit of Mrs. Thos. Barry.
Mrs. Centlivre's Comedy of THE WONDER is in rehearsal.

DEXTER PARK.

A GRAND MATINEE TROT,

BETWEEN TWO GENTLEMEN'S HORSES,

FOR $500 A SIDE.

Owner enters Minnie Gray.
Owner enters Jack Ross.
October Park, October 7, at 3 o'clock p. m.

BOURNIQUE'S

Select Dancing Academy.

Corner of State and Randolph-sts. This Academy [illegible] ...

A. E. BOURNIQUE.

GRAND INAUGURATION CONCERTS of the

FINE ART COLLEGE,

AT FARWELL HALL,

On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 7th and 8th. [illegible] ...

ARLINGTON HALL.

Washington-st., between Clark and LaSalle. [illegible] ...

VOCAL CULTURE HALL.—CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. [illegible] ...

Machinery.

WANTED—Any party having a second-hand ten to fifteen horse power boiler, and engine [illegible] ... 123 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One second-hand engine, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—Twelve new and second-hand [illegible] ...

Auction Sales.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE,

The Property of Alex. White, Esq.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS, AUCTIONEER,

On Thursday, October 17th, 1867,

At 11 o'clock a. m., in METROPOLITAN HALL, now known as the Young Men's Association Building, corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

House and Lot, No. 401 Wabash-av.,

Corner of Hubbard-court. The house is first-class in every particular, contains 20 rooms, picture gallery, bath rooms, water closets, double windows, brick barn, &c.; is located in the most desirable part of the avenue. The lot is 48 feet front on Wabash-av., by 165 on Hubbard-court, fronting east and north. To build a dwelling of the same class at the present time it would cost $40,000.

The Very Eligible Lot

Situate east of and adjoining the new and beautiful building of the Commercial Insurance Company, on Washington-st., between LaSalle and Wells, fronting 40 feet on Washington-st. by 180 feet deep, known as the west 40 feet of Block 35 of the Original Town.

649 Feet River Front,

On the South Branch of the Chicago River, being Lots 1, 2 and 3, in Block 27, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 29, Town 39, R. 14 E.

Forty Acres of Land in Section 1,

Known as the "Stone Quarry or the Artesian Well Section," [illegible] acres west of the city limits. This will be desirable to subdivide into city lots, offering a great chance for speculation.

Lot corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.,

110 by 166 feet, fronting east and north. This is one of the most desirable residence lots on Wabash-av.

Twelve Lots on State-st.,

Each 25 by 171 feet, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

Lot on State-st.,

Corner of Twenty-fifth, 110 by 119 feet.

House and Two Lots 48 by 100 feet,

On Twenty-fifth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Lot fenced and improved.

Three Lots on Twenty-fifth-st.,

Each 24 by 150 feet, between Wabash-av. and State-st.

Two Houses and Lots,

40 by 100 feet, being Nos. 87 and 89 Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts.

Six Lots on Cottage Grove-av.,

Each 25 by 110 feet, being lots 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

House and Lot corner West Madison and Lincoln-sts.,

Lot 110 by 125 feet; is filled with shrubbery and trees and surrounded with shade trees. A frame dwelling with 9 rooms, has gas, water and barn; the location is one of the most beautiful and desirable in the West Division.

Seven Lots on West Madison-st.,

Each 25 by 125, between Lincoln and Robey-sts., adjoining the above.

Two Cottage Houses,

Containing 5 rooms, with lot, No. 13, Block 11, in Original Town of Chicago—fronting on Fulton and Wayman-sts.

Two Cottage Houses,

Containing 6 rooms, in Lot 6, Block 61, Original Town, running from Carroll to Wayman-sts.

Four Lots in Elston's Addition,

Being Lots 20, 21, 22 and 23, in Block 26, forming a block between Bradley and Sloan-sts., fronting on Elston-road.

Lots in Keokuk, Iowa.

The west ½ of Block 16, of Block 173, in the city of Keokuk, Iowa.

Lot in Urbana, Ill.

The undivided ½ of Block 20, with building in Urbana, Champaign County, Ill.

The above property is among the most valuable and desirable in this city. The title is unquestionable, having been in Mr. White's possession for upwards of twenty years. This sale, from its magnitude, and the fact that the whole will be sold without reserve, presents the greatest inducements for capitalists to invest.

For any information relative to the property or terms of the sale, see or address

JOS. N. BARKER, ESQ.,

Of the firm of Barker & Tuley, Attorneys,

ALEXANDER WHITE,

Or, WM. A. BUTTERS,

Auctioneer, of the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co.

FIVE ACRES SUBDIVIDED INTO

44 Handsome Residence Lots,

Between Harrison and Polk-sts., near the Cincinnati Air Line Railroad,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 7, at 3 o'clock, [illegible] ...

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

40 DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS,

Fronting on Prairie and Forest-avs.,

Between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, October 8, at 3 o'clock p. m.,

At Wm. A. Butters & Co.'s Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RESIDENCE LOTS—

Fronting on Main, Quinn and Emerald-Sts.,

SOUTH OF ARCHER-AV.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY afternoon, October 9, 1867, at 3 o'clock.

The sale will be made on the ground.

These Lots will be put up—one lot, with the privilege of more—affording an opportunity for homestead trusts.

They are desirably located, high and dry, and near the terminus of the Archer-av. Horse Railroad. This section has advanced in value in the same ratio with other localities, and is now rapidly advancing, and, without doubt, in five years will double in value.

Every lot will be sold. Title perfect. Full warrantee deed given.

Take the Archer-av. cars and see the property before the day of the sale. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOMES AT AUCTION.

104 Residence Lots,

Within 1,500 feet of the new Machine Shops of the Rock Island Railroad, to be sold

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY EVENING, October 10, at 7½ o'clock, at W. A. Butters & Co.'s Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

Terms easy—within the reach of every one. For particulars see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—ENTIRE stock of Unredeemed Pledges of A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, October 7, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, October 8, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WOOLLEN GOODS, BROADcloths, Cassimeres, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Hoods, Scarfs, Clothing, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, WHITE AND BROWN Muslins, Dress Goods, Fancy Dry Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MILITARY CLOTHING, MOUNTED and [illegible]

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] ... will be sold at auction by W. A. Butters.

On Thursday, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

In Metropolitan Hall, corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts., now known as the Young Men's Christian Association [illegible] ...

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—A pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms, suitable for a family with or without children. Can be seen afternoons.

11 Reynolds' Block.—Boarding House Bureau. Persons wishing board or boarders apply as above. BRADLEY & THRALL, Agents.

19 Crosby Opera House.—The Chicago Boarding House Bureau can furnish to all persons board at any price and in any locality. [illegible] ... GEO. T. BRIGARD, Manager.

35 West Washington-st.—Two young men can be accommodated with board and rooms.

42 South Peoria-st.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished room.

42 Jackson-st.—Suites of unfurnished rooms to rent with board.

43 West Washington-st.—Rooms to rent with board.

52 Fourth-av.—One fine furnished room for one or two gentlemen, with or without board.

22 Rush-st., corner of Illinois-st.—A pleasant room for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board. References required.

26 East Washington-st.—To rent with board, a large front room and bedroom, unfurnished.

49 Cottage Grove-av.—Two young ladies can obtain board in a private family, with rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Ladies that are employed in stores preferred.

53 North Halsted-st.—An unfurnished front parlor for gentleman and wife, at $12 per week.

64 Park-av.—A nice large parlor to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; [illegible] ... References required.

67 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom to rent.

83 Michigan-av.—A pleasant unfurnished front room to rent with board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. References required.

84 and 86 State-st.—Crosby's Building.—A fine suite of unfurnished or furnished rooms, with board.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.—Pleasant rooms, with board. Also day boarders accommodated. Table to rent in rear.

92 West Washington-st.—Single rooms with board; also day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

92 South Peoria-st. near Monroe-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

108 Monroe-st.—I have a pleasant furnished room for two gentlemen, with good board, with home comforts. Near the heart of business.

112 Adams-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms with hot and cold water in each, with first-class board, can be procured by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Day boarders also wanted.

115 South Halsted-st.—Pleasant room, with first-class board, can be obtained in private family, by an early call. Care pass the door.

131 Twenty-ninth-st., corner of Calumet-av.—Good board may be had, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, for two or three gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Family prayer daily.

131 West Jackson-st.—A very pleasant front room, elegantly furnished, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with best of board. References required.

139 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a nicely furnished room, with board, at the above number.

148 South Jefferson-st.—A furnished room suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

148 West Monroe-st.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant furnished room and board.

162 Michigan-av.—A handsomely furnished room for two gentlemen who will room together. First-class parties required.

166 South Clark-st.—Fifteen day boarders wanted. Also, furnished lodging rooms, suitable for students, to rent with board.

182 Randolph-st., at Central House.—A few good family rooms and single rooms with first-class board. Day board at $5 per week.

204 State-st.—A pleasant, well-furnished front room to rent, (without board), to one or two single gentlemen.

229 Michigan-st.—Fifteen gentlemen can obtain first-class board and lodging by applying at above number.

235 Illinois-st., North Side.—A gentleman and lady and two young gentlemen can find nicely furnished rooms with good board, where there are no other boarders, by applying immediately with references.

244 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms, with first-class board, can be obtained by applying on the premises. References required and given.

246 West Randolph-st.—Large front room, with board. No other boarders.

247 Indiana-st.—Two furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives.

248 Ohio-st.—A pleasant furnished room with board for gentleman and wife. Also can accommodate more; also, day boarders.

258 Wabash-av.—A handsome front room with marble mantel and gas, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also other pleasant rooms to rent. The best of references given and required.

280 Illinois-st., southeast corner.—Pleasant rooms can be obtained. Best of references given and required.

285 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren.—Mrs. Jagger can accommodate a few more boarders. Those wishing the comforts of a home will do well to give her a call.

320 Wabash-av.—To rent with board, a large room suitable for two gentlemen.

370 State-st.—Good rooms and first-class board at $6 to $8, according to rooms. Day board, $4. Also a pleasant front room with closet, for gentleman and wife.

389 West Madison-st.—In a private family a pleasant unfurnished front room, with clothes closet, with use of bath-room. Suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, a furnished room for two gentlemen.

513 Wabash-av.—A nicely furnished room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

529 Wabash-av.—Large front room, with marble mantel, hot and cold water, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen.

673 West Lake-st.—Six young men can find the best of board, well furnished rooms, and the comforts and sociability of a home—with the street cars at the door—for $5 per week at the above house.

799 Wabash-av.—One suite of pleasant rooms, unfurnished, in the most select neighborhood; also, one large single room with hot and cold water, and one furnished small room for one or two single gentlemen.

903 Wabash-av.—A furnished room with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A pleasant location.

WABASH-AV.—Two gentlemen can have first-class day board for $5 per week, by addressing, or calling on Room 11 Reynolds' Block. BRADLEY & THRALL.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes from Post Office—One or two gentlemen, desirous of some comfort, handsome room and excellent board, in a private family, can be accommodated. Best references required. Address W. F. G., Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.—Two or four gentlemen desiring a pleasant home for the winter, with or without board, with a small private family living on Warren-av., [illegible] ... Tribune office. First-class references given and required.

WABASH-AV.—Parties desirous of obtaining first-class accommodations for the winter in the most desirable portion of Wabash-av., can address "MRS. T.," Tribune office.

WABASH-AV, north of Eldridge-court.—In a private family, where there are few boarders, a furnished suite of rooms on first floor, to a gentleman and wife, where they can enjoy the comforts of a home. Address P. O. Box 2195.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A young lady desires board where the use of piano, instruction in music, and French if desired, would be an equivalent. Address "Miss L.," Tribune office.

BOARD—In a private family, where instruction in vocal or instrumental music would be taken in part payment. Address Miss "R.," 13 North Curtis-st.

BOARD—A lady desires a pleasant room, with board, on Michigan or Wabash-av. The best of references given. Address "W B," P. O. Box 2205, Chicago.

BOARD—Within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office, in a private family where there are no other boarders, by three young men. The best of references given. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, "D. B. and C.," Post Office Box 1680.

BOARD—For the winter in a private family, with furnished room, for a young gentleman and wife. Must be few or no boarders, and price moderate. Within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of Tremont House. Address, giving location and terms, "ESQUIRE," Box 730.

BOARD—And room for a single gentleman at Cottage Grove, near Douglas-place. Address "MURRAY," 143 Michigan-av.

BOARD—By a young man where there are few or no other boarders. Location South of Adams and east of State-st. Address "C W B," Tribune office.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, October 8th and 9th, at 9½ a. m. at

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.

We will sell at our Rooms, on the above days, a large and desirable stock of

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.

Also, 12 Cases assorted Caps, including Beaver Band, Chinchilla Cloth, Cassimere, Skating, Balmoral, &c., &c. Newest styles just received from New York.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 10 a. m.

At commencement of our sale on Tuesday, we will sell a handsome SPAN OF BLACK HORSES, well matched and first-class roadsters.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Large Assortment of Superior Household Furniture, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, October 8th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms, a large variety of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, [illegible] ...

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS.

We will offer to the Trade,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9th,

At 10 o'clock, prompt, 300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible] ...

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes, 54 Lake-st.

J. B. CHAMBERS, AUCTIONEER, 123 Dearborn-st. Will sell MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, in store,

Sixteen Barrels Cider Vinegar,

Spring Beds, Mattresses, Plated Ware, and Cutlery generally.

J. M. REYNOLDS,

Auctioneer, [illegible]

Will sell on MONDAY, October 7, at 10 o'clock, a valuable patent of three States. Will be sold to the trade.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—House No. 546 Michigan-av., complete and in order. By S. S. HAVEN, No. 14 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—No. 450 West Washington-st., west of Union Park, two stories and basement. Also, Nos. 407 and 409 Carroll-st., two blocks north of Union Park, three stories and basement stone fronts. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—The new two-story and basement frame house, No. 316 West Randolph-st., containing 10 rooms, with water and gas. Furniture and gas fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—One of the most desirable residences in the town of Hyde Park, situated near Kenwood Station, and furniture all new, for sale. Call at Room No. 3, Cobb's Building, or address P. O. Box 1900.

TO RENT—House of ten rooms, No. 334 West Madison, corner Aberdeen-st., either with or without furniture. Apply on premises. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—On Michigan-av., north of Peck-court, a first-class marble front house, with all the modern improvements. Will be rented to a good paying tenant for a term of three years. A. B. WING & CO., 65 Washington-st., Room No. 9.

TO RENT—A furnished house until the 1st of May, in perfect repair. Apply at 830 State-st., between Twentieth and Twenty-fifth.

TO RENT—The three-story dwelling house No. 509 North LaSalle-st., just finished, twelve rooms, six large closets and pantries, marble mantels, all modern improvements, first-class neighborhood, water, gas, coal house, &c. [illegible] ... 480 North LaSalle-st., before 8 o'clock a. m., and ...

TO RENT—$25 per month—A two-story frame house near Twenty-sixth-st., and horse cars, and Hyde Park train. House has eight rooms. Brand new, water and sewer. Possession September 1st. Inquire at 133 LaSalle-st., of T. C. KEYES.

TO RENT—House of six rooms, No. 143 Aberdeen-st. Apply to J. B. JENNINGS, 243 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—New house of six rooms, half a block from cars, and neighborhood good; $20 per month. Inquire at 13 Lombard Block and 235 Sedgwick-st., North side.

TO RENT—Cottage 266 Park-av.—Hydrant and cistern water. Barn on the premises. Apply to B. E. HAND, 40 Clark-st.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—A first-class house with hot and cold water, on May-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts. Terms, $75 per month.

TO RENT—Fifteen houses ranging from $20 to $100; two stores with dwellings above. NICHOLS & VANSANDS, Real Estate Agents, 100 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A nice cottage house of seven rooms, lake and cistern water. Good location—371 West Harrison-st. Apply at 115 South Wells-st.

TO RENT—A large house containing 12 rooms, 18 South Sheldon-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Inquire of PATRICK CLANCY, 24 Charles-st.

TO RENT—First story of a new house consisting of 4 rooms, closets, &c. Apply at 37 Oak-st., North Division.

TO RENT—House on West Lake-st., $35 per month. House on Washington-st., $35 per month. House on West Lake-st., $40 per month. Cottage on Western-av., $20 per month. I. R. ANDREWS, Room 7, M. E. Church Block.

TO RENT—On South Side a neat two-story house, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. Rent $50 per month. Address "J. C.," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Five first-class boarding-houses, centrally located; four desirable dwellings on South Side, eight on West Side and three on North Side. BRADLEY & THRALL, House Agents, Room 11 Reynolds' Block, corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—Cottage house 223 Townsend-st., North Side, six rooms with basement, water in house. Rent $15 per month. Inquire at the house or of H. SCOVILL, 134 and 136 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—New house of 11 rooms, cheap. Must be rented soon as the owner and occupant wishes to leave the city. Inquire of BRADLEY & THRALL, Room 11, Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—A new house on Warren-st., near city limits, 8 rooms, $20 per month. Also, several other houses and stores. Apply at Room 14, No. 134 LaSalle-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—Dwelling No. 259 South Clinton-st., 10 rooms, closets, water, &c. T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A new dwelling on Waupansee-av., between Ellis and Cottage Grove-avs., 8 rooms, hot and cold water. Convenient to street cars and schools. T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A large dwelling corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., 14 rooms, hydrant water, marble mantels, &c. T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Dwelling No. 422 Cottage Grove-av., 9 rooms, water, &c. T. L. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A first-class two-story and basement brick house, No. 215 Erie-st. $350 worth of furniture and carpets for sale. None need apply unless they purchase the furniture, &c.

TO RENT—A first-class cottage on West Washington-st. Possession at once. U. B. PHILLIPS, COTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots in all parts of the city at low figures and very easy terms. Also two new houses on leased lots at a bargain. U. S. PRESCOTT, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—The two-story and basement house No. 736 West Lake-st. Has gas and water, and barn in rear. Apply at E. R. GARD'S Co., 130 LaSalle-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Large rooms 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn-st. Suitable for sleeping, or for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to DR. JAMES, up-stairs.

TO RENT—A nice, large, front room, with furnished, to rent, with or without board, at 102 State-st. Also, a suite of front rooms, unfurnished, with board, at 100 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Very pleasant furnished sleeping rooms, without board, to gentlemen, at 296½ State-st.

TO RENT—With board, a desirable suite of rooms (parlor and two bedrooms) at 531 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Three rooms, for offices, either separate or together, in the second and third floor of No. 16 Dearborn-st. W. H. WOOD, office of Couch estate, Room 5, over No. 18 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Three or four pleasant rooms on Prairie-st., to two persons only of tidy habits; or two rooms, on North Clark-st. LEE & VAN RENSSELAIR, Real Estate Brokers, northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—Very desirable rooms, unfurnished, without board, in the elegant house No. 15 Congress-st., just off Michigan-av., and within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. A full view of the lake. Gas and water. Care of rooms.

TO RENT—A few pleasant rooms to rent, without board. Can be seen between 1 and 4 p. m., at 43 Adams-st.

TO RENT—One large double furnished sleeping room, cheap, suitable for four persons. Also, several furnished and unfurnished rooms. Apply at 114 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—A very desirable front room, furnished and kept in order, at 13 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 91 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room, with or without board, suitable for three or four gentlemen, at 140 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—Two gentlemen wishing a furnished room, with board, in a private family, can be accommodated [illegible] ... 311 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A furnished front bedroom, (first floor) newly painted and papered, with or without partial board, 10 minutes' walk from Court House. 90 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms 203 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms, front and back parlors, with use of woodshed and water in house, at 49 Fourth-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. Apply for three days.

TO RENT—A small room on Washington-st., with part, or all the furniture for sale. Rent $7 per month. Inquire of C. S. WALLER, No. 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen or gentleman and his wife, without board, at 127 South Clark-st., Room 45.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The second story of No. 54 Lake-st. from October 1. Apply to T. F. PHILLIPS & CO. on the premises. Also, the third story of the new store, No. 26 Randolph-st., 45 by 90 feet.

TO RENT—Part of store 148 Dearborn-st. Fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Barber shop and bath rooms, 598 State-st., now doing a good business; also, grocery store, No. 610 State-st. For terms, call at New [illegible] spot, 608 State-st.

TO RENT—Large light office, or would do for light manufacturing, on same floor as ours. Rent low. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—One of the finest stores in the city, 25x110 feet, with a part of the basement, No. 173 State-st. A marble front. Cheap. Inquire at 173 State-st., N. L. PARKER.

TO RENT—Half of second floor, 50 Lake-st., with office. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A large barn in the rear of 139 Wabash-av. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A large store in a splendid location. Lease and fixtures of store and basement for sale. Apply at 137 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Store No. 181 Madison-st., near LaSalle-st., with high dry basement. R. C. GIVINS, 165 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Store—One side of store Nos. 195 and 195½ South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Brick store on State-st. near Madison. Apply at 139 State-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Solid silver tea service—biscuit basket, salver, forks, &c.; a set of silver-mounted dinner knives, a good breech-loader gun, and gold English lever watch and chain. To be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock, at 273 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A tame monkey, partly trained. Address, by letter, "A B," J. K. Walsh's store, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Good meals at Gilbert's dining rooms. Coffee and cakes, 10c; meals, with potatoes, 15c; oysters, raw, per doz., 25c; oysters stewed and fried, 40c; eggs, per dish, 15c; tea and coffee, 5c.

FOR SALE—Five second-hand safes, cheap for cash. S. H. HARRIS, Machinery Depot, 61 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$500 will pay for two marble top Billiard tables. Inquire at 143 North Clark-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

WANTED—A light spring wagon. Inquire at 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A nice gentle horse, with wagon and harness; also, the blocks of a defunct meat market, very cheap. Apply at 588 Carroll-st.

WANTED—To Exchange—Unimproved land in Iowa for a light open buggy and single cutter. Address P. O. Box 1844, Chicago.

FOR SALE—For a few days, an excellent buggy horse, at EGGLESTON'S stable, 147 Union-st.; good size, bright bay, and has been used in the city a year.

Lost and Found.

LOST—About one week ago, a gold bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 15 Congress-st.

LOST—On Friday evening, at Milwaukee Depot, a small morocco memorandum book, containing photographs, etc. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Briggs House.

LOST—Strayed or stolen from No. 78 Throop-st., a dun or brown horse, black mane and tail, white hind feet. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the above number, or to the bureau office of 90 LaSalle-st.

REMIND—A place where all [illegible] ... thread and all other [illegible] required. 153 South Canal-st., Room 7. L. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—At the Real Estate Office of Clarke, Layton & Co., No. 148 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

137—A new two-story house with 13 or 20 feet of ground, at the corner of [illegible] ...

[illegible]

WEST SIDE.

House and lot No. 771 West Washington-st. Very cheap.

A good lot on Fulton-st., near Lincoln-st. A fine locality.

A fine brick residence on a corner lot, 22x125, on West Washington-st.; all the modern improvements. Cheap and on easy terms.

[illegible]

NORTH SIDE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Diller, Stedman & Chandler, Speed's Block, 125 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12:

INDIANA-AV. AND THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—[illegible] ...

ALEXANDER-ST.—Near Wentworth-av., two frame houses, [illegible] ...

WENTWORTH-AV.—17 lots near Thirty-first-st., 25x125, each, cash.

WARREN-ST.—Fine residence property, No. 120. Will be sold at a bargain.

LAFLIN-ST.—Cottage and good barn, No. 245.

WEST MADISON-ST.—[illegible] ...

SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—No. 114, first-rate two-story [illegible] ...

PARK-AV.—No. 112, first-class two-story frame [illegible] ...

SOUTH UNION-ST.—No. 309, two-story frame [illegible] ...

SHELDON-ST.—Splendid marble front residence, three stories and basement, $18,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—[illegible] ...

FOURTH-ST.—No. 127, good house of 10 rooms, [illegible] ...

LAKE-ST.—Near Ada, three three-story brick houses [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—By Ernst Prussing, 6 Larmon Block, [illegible] ...

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., with 50 foot lot, good barn, &c., at a low price and on favorable terms. Also several good residences. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Very desirable brick house and lot, southeast corner of Rush and Indiana-sts., one of the finest locations on the North Side. [illegible] ... WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Brick stable on leased lot, No. 39 Quincy-st. Can easily be changed into a dwelling house. Apply at 102 East Adams-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—New house 1083 Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., 10 rooms, water, gas, bathroom, marble mantels, [illegible] ... H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Hotel known as the McPherson House, 548 South Canal-st. House 100 feet deep, 57 rooms, gas and water, lot 50 feet front. Will sell cheap, and on easy terms. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—North LaSalle-st. residence, between Maple and Elm-sts., very cheap, containing 10 rooms, [illegible] ... SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

FOR SALE—By Adolph Loeb, Real Estate Agent, 51 South Clark-st., [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, four new two-story and basement brick houses [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—A desirable two-story frame house, genteelly furnished. Location, Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st. Apply to CHAMBERS & LANCASTER, 147 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—A rare chance to buy a three-story marble front residence, on the West Side, fitted up in first-class style, with modern improvements. [illegible] ... N. B. BOYDEN, 10 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—A very desirable house and lot on Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.; [illegible] ... GEORGE & WILLIAMS, ... GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement brick house, No. 878 Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st., [illegible] ... N. B. RAPPLEYE, 107 Monroe-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—The two-story frame house, No. 96 West Harrison-st., well located for a boarding house. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Land Office, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson, 121 Clark-st., a two-story and basement brick house, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—Cottage house and lot 150 North Peoria-st., 5 rooms. Cheap and on time. Also cottage house and lot South Morgan-st., lot 24 feet front, $1,500. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable residences in the South Division, with lot 32x80, on easy terms if sold soon. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story brick house, and lot, three blocks from the Post Office, at $4,500 cash, renting for $50 per month. This is an excellent opportunity for an investment. N. B. RAPPLEYE, 107 Monroe-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 336 Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., [illegible] ... N. B. RAPPLEYE, 107 Monroe-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—An excellent two-story and basement house, corner of Lake and Lincoln-sts. [illegible] ... WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—60 feet fronting on Wapansehav., southeast corner of Ellis-av. This is one of the finest lots in the grove, and is a splendid site for a handsome residence. T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A three-story frame building, with stone basement, on southeast corner of Canal and Harrison-sts., known as the "McPherson House," containing 57 rooms, gas, water, &c. [illegible] ... T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A cottage house on Indiana-av., [illegible] ... T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house on West Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey, containing eight rooms, [illegible] ... Inquire at 983 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—By Lee & Van Rensselair, Real Estate Brokers, northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—House and lot corner Fulton and Union-sts. [illegible] ... WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By William D. Kerfoot, 80 Washington-st.

SANGAMON-ST.—Near Van Buren, two fine two-story and basement brick, marble front houses, [illegible] ...

WASHINGTON-ST.—Near Union Park, south front, an elegant marble front residence. All modern improvements; full sized lot.

JACKSON-ST.—Just west of Morgan, fine two-story brick house, [illegible] ...

WASHINGTON-ST.—Near Wabash-av., first-class three-story marble front residence. All modern improvements.

ADAMS-ST.—Corner of Wood, neat two-story and basement frame house, [illegible] ...

WARREN-ST.—Between Hoyne and Pauline, fine two-story and basement frame house, [illegible] ...

HUBBARD-ST.—Near Wood, fine, large, well built frame house, [illegible] ...

CURTIS-ST.—Near Randolph, two-story frame house; [illegible] ...

OAKLEY-ST.—Near Lake, neat frame cottage. Water, &c. Lot 25 by 125 feet.

NEWBERRY-ST.—Near Taylor, new frame cottage, containing 6 rooms. Lot 25 feet front.

CLARK-ST.—Near Goethe, two frame cottages, with lots each 25 feet front.

WALNUT-ST.—Near Roben, fine new two-story frame house. Lot 25 feet front.

JOHN-ST.—Near Taylor, neat frame cottage, 6 rooms; water, &c. Lot 25 feet front.

UNIMPROVED.

RIVER PROPERTY.—[illegible] ...

[illegible]

A large list of improved and unimproved property can always be seen at my office.

FOR SALE—By Flagg & Souerbry, Room 18, Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

IMPROVED.

Two houses and lots on West Indiana-st., $4,000 each. [illegible] ...

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

Lot on North Jefferson-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

Two lots on Rebecca-st., near Blue Island-av., cheap.

FOR SALE—By N. B. Boyden, No. 10 Masonic Temple:

Two three-story marble front residences, near Union Park, very cheap.

Two three-story dwellings and lots on Rebecca-st.

Good house and lot on North Green-st.

House of 10 rooms, and lot 50x125, corner of Canal and Barber-sts.

Two two-story frame dwellings and lots on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.

Wabash-av.—Marble front residence.

Wabash-av.—Frame house, and lot 46x178.

Michigan-av.—Fine frame dwelling, barn and lot.

Indiana-av. and Douglas-place—75 feet front.

Michigan-av. and Douglas-place—[illegible] feet front.

Michigan-av.—50x196 feet near Thirty-first-st., at $80.

Wabash-av.—25x180 feet near Thirtieth-st., at $80.

Wabash-av.—25x180 feet near Twenty-ninth-st., at $70.

Burnside-st.—50x192 feet near Twenty-ninth-st., at $50.

Wentworth-av.—Four lots near Thirty-first-st., at $50 each.

FOR SALE—A new two-story frame house, 8 rooms, and lot 25 feet front, can be bought for $3,500 cash, situated on Arnold-st., South Division, near the corner of Thirty-third-st. The house will rent for $30 per month. This is a decided bargain. Abstract of title furnished. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 feet on Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts., south front, on terms. Also, lots on West Side, $200 each, in monthly payments of $25 each; will rent for $20 a month. Splendid chance to procure a home. ADAMS & EVANS, N. W. corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—A few left of those cheap lots on Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. [illegible] ... A. B. MEAD, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot, now occupied by the subscriber, 114 Hoyne-st. House new, has 10 rooms. Lot 50x125. Price $5,500. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at 93 Dearborn-st. O. W. BARRELL.

FOR SALE—A desirable house and lot on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 12 rooms, water and gas, [illegible] ... WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A fine one and a half story cottage house, 8 rooms and basement, water and gas, finely finished, lot 25x125, No. 26 South Peoria-st. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Several first-class marble front dwellings in the new block corner of Sixteenth-st. and Michigan-av., on easy terms. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage of 7 rooms, and lot 25x125 ft., on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st. [illegible] ... BRADLEY & THRALL, Real Estate Brokers, Room 11, Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—In Austin, a new house of 7 rooms, two stories, with two lots adjoining, [illegible] ... 10 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to Mr. STEERE, shoemaker, or H. GILL, Austin.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Jackson-st., $4,800; house and lot on Warren-st., $4,500; house and lot on Fulton-st., $3,200; house and lot on Ada-st., $2,000; house and lot near Union Park, $3,000. All first-class residences, at low prices. I. R. ANDREWS, Room 7, M. E. Church Block.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., a first-class two-story and basement brick house, [illegible] ... A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st., a first-class two-story and basement brick house, French roof, new. $16,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—104 East Adams-st., for $2,100. House has 10 rooms, closets, pantry, bath room, gas, water, &c., and is situated on leased lot at low rent. E. W. PACKARD, 157 Washington-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—$30 feet by about 250 feet deep on Vincennes-av. Also the same on Kankakee-av. adjoining the above said land. [illegible] ... Price, $40 per foot. A. P. PLATT, Winton, Ill.

FOR SALE—We have still a few [illegible] ... WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 or 100 feet corner of Lake and Wabansee-av., south and east front, at a bargain, for a few days. R. C. MOREY & CO., No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson, 121 Clark-st., several very cheap lots on Harrison, near Loomis-st., [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—Only a Few Left—Lots corner of Harrison and Laflin-sts., [illegible] ... GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A beautiful residence lot on Indiana-av., just east of Rush, 25x100, only $2,500, [illegible] ... GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid corner, 100x202, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., $9,000; [illegible] ... GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, corner of Halsted-st. and Douglas-place, $1,700 per acre, cash and time; also, N. W. cor. [illegible] ... NUTT & BROOKES, 55 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By S. W. Osgood, 84 Dearborn-st., 25x125, on Park-av. near Wood; [illegible] ... at a bargain.

FOR SALE—For what they are worth, some of the choicest unimproved lots on the avenues between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-st. N. B. RAPPLEYE, 107 Monroe-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—Lots for $220 each, in good neighborhood, near school and churches, more than a mile inside city limits. Also house and lot on West Washington-st. J. F. STARR, 134 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Kankakee-av., 125 feet north of Thirty-third-st., fronting east, 50 by 125 feet, at a low price if taken immediately. Title perfect. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—On Indiana-av., 4 fifty ft. lots, south of Sixteenth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—8 choice lots on Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av., fronting south. ROZET & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, 98 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Several very desirable pieces of property, [illegible] ... ROZET & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, 98 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Lots—Lots—Lots—Very desirable lots, near new Rock Island shops, fronting on Wabash-av., State and Mason-sts., Wentworth-av. and Dearborn-st., also fronting on Wentworth-av., very cheap. J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—On and near Fulton-st., lots 25 ft. by 125 to alley, at low price and easy terms, to such as wish to build this fall. Apply to I. R. ANDREWS, Room 7 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—Five lots on West Adams-st., $250 cash, or $300 on long time. Apply Room 14, No. 134 LaSalle-st., for one week only. J. L. CAMPBELL.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At very low rates, two new and desirable residences in the pleasant village of Austin, [illegible] ... west of Chicago. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 17, Mercantile Block.

FOR SALE—In Keokuk, Iowa—Nineteen city lots in Reid's Addition. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for real estate in the City of Chicago. [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—A farm of 800 acres, half way between Kankakee City and Wilmington, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—At Cottage Hill only 15 miles from Chicago, a beautiful farm of 45 acres under a first state of cultivation, [illegible] ... Inquire of A. E. GUILD, Jr., 67 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—An elegant farm of about 700 acres, [illegible] ... ROZET & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, 98 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for first-class city real estate, [illegible] ... A. E. GUILD, Jr., 67 Washington-st.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—500 men, between Greenville and St. Louis. Wages $2.25 per day of 10 hours. Station work to let at good prices. E. F. WINSLOW, Chief Contractor.

WANTED—Canvassers—20 active men can make from $5 to $7 per day selling our religious and national pictures, steel engravings, chromos, [illegible] ... CLARK & PATTERSON, 96½ Clark-st.

WANTED—Laborers—Fifteen or twenty laborers can find employment on the new U. S. Marine Hospital, Lake View. Apply to the master mason on the ground. J. D. WEBSTER, Supt.

WANTED—A young man to travel. An acquaintance with hardware is necessary. Will pay a moderate salary to one having a good trade and who understands the business. [illegible] ... P. O. Box 6369, Chicago.

WANTED—An active tidy youth, one acquainted with the city and not afraid to work. Inquire at Room No. 1 Dickey's Building, corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., between 3 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—An office boy, one who is living with his parents, and who is intelligent, and well acquainted in the city. Call at 87 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

WANTED—Active men to sell a first-class patent, just out, needed by every family in the United States. Article pays over 300 per cent profit. NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 100 Madison-st.

WANTED—Bookkeeper. Must write fine hand, and bring best of references. None others need apply. Address "W. F. & Co.," Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—Carpenter, at 56 Farrell-st., near Archer-av.

WANTED—Five or six good tinners. Good wages. E. N. JENKINS & CO., 50 State-st.

WANTED—Tinsmiths—3 good tinners. B. L. & O. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 173 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good tinner. Apply at P. DIETRICH & BRO.'S, 610 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A tinner to go to Clinton, Ill. Apply to WM. BLAIR & CO., 179 and 181 Randolph-st.

WANTED—At 118 State-st., two tinners and two stove blackers.

WANTED—An upholsterer. One accustomed to putting up curtains and shades. HOLLISTER & PHELPS, 135 and 137 Lake-st.

WANTED—Two good tin and sheet-iron workers. A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 54 State-st.

WANTED—A good tinman, who can do all kinds of work in the shop. Inquire of FRANK STURGES & CO., 199 Randolph-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

TO RENT—A competent dressmaker can have part of a trimming store to carry on business. Call at 326 State-st. for particulars.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework; also one to do up-stairs work and sew. Good references required. Apply at 782 Sedgwick-st., near North Clark-st. and Asylum-place.

WANTED—A smart girl to do up-stairs work and to assist in taking care of children. Good references required. Apply at 375 West Washington-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A competent woman to wash and iron. 108 Cass-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Must be neat and tidy and a good cook. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 132 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A first-class cook, for a boarding house. Apply at 229 Michigan-st. A new landlord.

WANTED—A competent girl to take care of a child and do second work. Apply at 293 Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework in a small family. Must know how to do pastry cooking. A quiet competent girl will be well treated and receive fair wages. Call at 199 Park-av., West Side.

WANTED—A good Norwegian or German girl for general housework. Call at 357 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A dining-room girl, pastry cook, two laundresses for a country hotel. Apply at Mrs. D. PRATT'S Emporium for Help, 150 South Clark-st. Also, to rent a furnished lodging room.

WANTED—At 88 Michigan-av., a good German girl to do chamber and dining-room work. None but those that can give good reference need apply.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—500 men on Union Pacific Railroad, wages from $2.50 to $4; 50 men in Wisconsin, wages $1 to $2.25; 200 men in Michigan. NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 100 Madison-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Business—Business—Business. Any man out of business in the city or country, who has a hundred dollars or upwards to invest in an honest, safe, and profitable business, in nearly every household, call at Room 11, 17 LaSalle-st., Chicago, and he shall be satisfied that he can make $10 for every one invested, in three months.

WANTED—To buy or trade for buggy or business wagon, or wagon and harness, new or second-hand. Call or address L. WING & CO., druggists and perfumers, 65 Monroe-st.

WANTED—I want to get a good home for a good boy, eleven years old, with some good man who will make the boy useful to himself and those around him. Please address or call at 219 West Hubbard-st., Chicago, Ill. Mrs. "A R T."

WANTED—Everybody to know that Gilbert's Dining-rooms is the place to get your meals cheap and good. We have reduced our prices one-half on most all dishes, and have one of the best cooks in the city. Call and give us a trial. Gilbert's Dining-rooms, 46 and 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Money to loan on commercial paper, with collateral security. Address P. O. Box 1515.

WANTED—To purchase a safe; must be fire and burglar proof, and weighing about twenty-five hundred pounds. Call or address EDDY, HOWARD & CO., Room 8, 85 East Washington-st.

WANTED—Either to rent or to buy a first-class house. Price from about $8,000 to $12,000. Wabash or Michigan-avs. preferred. FLAGG & SOUERBRY, Room 18 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A lady well experienced in teaching wishes to obtain pupils for harp, piano and vocal music. [illegible] ... Call or address M. [illegible] VERNAS, 99 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—Save your business, time, money, health and disappointments by having your past, present and future clearly revealed by the celebrated Mrs. T. J. LEWIS. Diseases cured. 153 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—To hire—$300, for which I will pay five per cent interest per month. Security, a building worth $800, and $500 worth of furniture. Insured for $800. Address "LINUS," Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Five rooms for housekeeping, within 10 minutes' walk of Court House. Only two in the family. Satisfactory reference given. Address "I N N I," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Rent—A well furnished residence, in a good locality, by a small family without children. Will make acceptable tenants. Address "W. [illegible]," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished dwelling on Wabash or Michigan-avs., or on cross streets between the avenues, north of Fourteenth-st. W. D. KERFOOT, 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished house, for six or twelve months, for a family of four persons—no children. Parties having houses to rent can find a prompt tenant, who would take excellent care of same, by addressing, stating terms, "CASHIER," Box 6959.

WANTED—To Rent—On the North Side, east of Clark-st., between Michigan-st. and Chicago-av., a neat cottage, or the lower part of a house. Address "J F H," 133 Huron-st., North Side.

WANTED—To Rent—A house furnished or unfurnished, on the South Side, east of Clark-st. and north of Twelfth-st., by a gentleman and wife. No children. Address "ELIGIBILITY," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage in the South Division, east of Clark-st., and south of Twelfth-st. Address "S. H.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished house on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. Small family—moderate rent. Apply to B. F. JACOBS & CO., 161 South Water-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Part of a good store, good dry basement, or upper room, and nice show window, for a first-class sewing machine business, where rent will be paid. [illegible] ... Address "SEWING MACHINE," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Rooms on the South Side, for a small family, suitable for housekeeping. Address "PHILLIPS," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Dwelling house on the South Side, north of Polk and east of Clark-sts. Address BROWN, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house on the South Side. Satisfactory reference given. Address "LUNDY," 351 Wabash-av.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house on the South or West Side, not over a mile and a half from the Post Office. Must have 12 or 14 rooms. Address "L. B. S.," Room 2, 79 South Water-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A neat cottage, pleasantly located near a street railway. ADAMS & EVANS, northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Suburban Property—In lots of from one to fifty acres. Address this week, giving price, terms and location, "I. O.," P. O. Box 1537.

WANTED—To purchase improved or unimproved city property for an investment, either in the South or West Division. State price and location, and address note to 23 Quincy-st.

Personal.

PERSONAL—A gentleman of education and good social standing, wishes to correspond with some one young lady or widow of 20 or 30, with a view to personal acquaintance. Communications strictly confidential. Address "A M A T," Chicago P. O.

PERSONAL—A widow of 36, in indigent circumstances, wishes to form the acquaintance of some wealthy gentleman of means, not younger than 50, or [illegible] ... Address BELL RAYMOND, Chicago Post Office.

PERSONAL—Lone Star, please call immediately at the drug store on your corner and get the bottle of Lone Star Liniment. [illegible] ... It sells rapidly. "DRUG-GIST."

PERSONAL—Charley H——, if you come Sunday night, please don't forget to bring me a copy of "Our Fireside Friend," the new paper [illegible] ... Only 5 cents a copy. CLARA.

PERSONAL—Two Ladies, with a small umbrella, on State-st., Friday evening—one dressed in black, the other wearing a plaid shawl—[illegible] ... Drawer 6333 Post Office, and oblige.

PERSONAL—If the person who picked up a black morocco pocket book on the corner of Madison and Clinton-sts., about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, will return it, with the contents, to 115 Michigan-st., he will be liberally rewarded.

PERSONAL—Ladies, Dr. Atwood's Magic Beautifier removes Tan, Freckles and Pimples, leaving the skin soft and white. It is positively the best cosmetic in use. Address, enclosing 50 cents for recipe, P. O. Box 999, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Money refunded if not as recommended.

PERSONAL—Madame Ristori—The paste spoken of in last Sunday's Tribune, [illegible] ... at 67 Lake-st., Chicago.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Lots fronting on State-st., suitable for business or residence, [illegible] ...

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] traveller by a young man of twenty years of age, [illegible] ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced travelling salesman, [illegible] ... Address "EXPERIENCE," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As brewer, by a person who has had 18 years' experience [illegible] ... Address "BREWER," 265 West Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper, by a young man, who has several years' practical experience in the business. Good city reference. Address "F B," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Englishman—A fellow countryman is seeking [illegible] ... "A B," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as bookkeeper or clerk, in almost any kind of business. Has had general experience [illegible] ... Address "G W," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Bakers—A situation as foreman or second hand by a man [illegible] ... Address WM. MILLER, [illegible] ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a chemist and druggist of 8 years' experience, [illegible] ... NAPIER, Chemist, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Lumber Dealers—A young man of 8 years' experience [illegible] ... "T B C," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] thoroughly acquainted with the [illegible] ... "J. D. M.," No. 346 North [illegible] ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent engineer, of six years' experience, [illegible] ... C. SHAW.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man 22 years of age, in any wholesale or retail store. Is a good penman and willing to make himself useful. Best of references given. Address "C C C," care Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a private family, to look after horses, [illegible] ... "J. R.," P. O. Box 1854, or call at 42 Quincy-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A gentleman of several years' experience, who is thoroughly familiar with counting house and banking affairs, [illegible] ... Address "FREEMAN," Box 6139, P. O.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as book-keeper or clerk in almost any kind of business. Has had experience in the wholesale grocery business, [illegible] ... Address 125 Clark-st., basement.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cashier, clerk, or copyist, by a lady whose [illegible] qualifies her for such a position. [illegible] ... Please address Miss ESTELLA FOSTER, [illegible] 5991.

SITUATION—Wanted—As first-class cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, [illegible] no washing or ironing required. Address "E. L.," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a private family to do cooking, washing and ironing, by a competent woman. Call at 360 Third-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do housework or to take care of children, by a competent girl, with good references. Call at 385 [illegible] corner of Grove-st. and Stewart-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk, copyist, cashier, or any kind of office work. Address "SARAH," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As laundress or chamber girl. Address "B," Tribune office.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Woollen mills. Address W. H. WINFREY, Carrollton, Mo.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a manufactory of copper, brass, &c. Capital required $1,000 cash. [illegible] ... Address 218 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—The best planing mill in Chicago, nearly new. [illegible] ... Address P. O. Box 130.

FOR SALE—Our branch house at Council Grove, Kansas. Stock consists of stoves, tinware, hardware and agricultural implements. [illegible] ... WOLF, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A first-class grocery. One of the best locations in the city of Chicago. [illegible] ... "A. L.," P. O. Box 891.

FOR SALE—I will sell my store and fixtures and goods if wanted, at cost, on Cottage Grove-av., cheap. [illegible] ... 979 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A drug store and physician's practice, on the West Side. [illegible] ... "DOCTOR," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a restaurant and boarding house, cheap for cash. Cause of selling, sickness. Inquire at 237 Stated.

FOR SALE—A first-class drug store, at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons given. 114 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures, with the lease of a grocery and meat store, doing an average business of $125 a day. [illegible] ... Address "X," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A meat and vegetable market, in a good locality. [illegible] ... Address "J W," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—To School Teachers—For 15 days only, a select school, [illegible] ... 254 Indiana-st., West side.

FOR SALE—$5,000 interest in a valuable machine business. [illegible] ... SOUERBRY, Room 18 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A good billiard saloon, with 3 tables, [illegible] ... FLAGG & SOUERBRY, Room 18 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Vinegar works in complete working order. [illegible] ... Apply to R. H. PEABODY, 3 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class restaurant, fitted up in good style; centrally located, [illegible] ... N. B. BOYDEN, 10 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—A saloon, with lease, license and fixtures. A good location for a boarding house. Apply at 450 State-st. JOHN A. [illegible].

FOR SALE—Restaurant (and saloon adjoining) in one of the best locations in the city, [illegible] ...

FOR SALE—Half interest in a well-established real estate office, doing a good business. [illegible] 2439.

FOR SALE—A first-class drug store on one of the principal streets of Chicago, [illegible] ... ROZET & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, 98 LaSalle-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$100 to $200 per month made by selling our patent [illegible] ... GORDON KIMBALL, 54 Franklin-st., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Now ready for delivery, a new national work, entitled "Early Progress of the United States," [illegible] ... PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI," [illegible] ... Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Davenport, Iowa.

AGENTS—Wanted—Whole World for $1.50. [illegible] ... GOODSPEED & CO., 145 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—"New Map [illegible] ... GOODSPEED & CO., 145 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Smart, energetic men [illegible] ... CLARKE & CO., 89 and 91 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For my new [illegible] ... 134 Clark-st., Chicago.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well paying and lucrative manufacturing business, [illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—A responsible, energetic partner, [illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In an [illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With [illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With [illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—[illegible] ...

PARTNER—Wanted—A [illegible] ...

THE NEWS.

Gold was steady in New York, on Saturday, closing at 143⅜.

There were fifty-nine deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on the 5th inst.

The Burnett House and five other buildings in Minneapolis, Minn., were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Our Washington despatches state that Jeff. Davis will positively be tried in November. The preparations are all made for the trial.

About half a million of dollars have been expended for the relief of the people at the South, under the Congressional acts.

The papers on file in the Treasury Department relating to Callicott's appointment, include a letter of warm recommendation from Greeley.

Carl Schurz made an eloquent speech to his German countrymen at Cleveland yesterday, on the issues of the day.

Charles Lever hints that Louis Napoleon will have to come down heavily with hush money to keep certain [illegible] written records of the Mexican expedition from being made public.

The following table exhibits the rate of taxation per male adult in six of the principal cities: New York, $198.50; Philadelphia, $39.58; Boston, $140.00; Cincinnati, $33.61; Chicago, $48.82; San Francisco, $140.00.

Hon. C. C. Sholes, one of Wisconsin's earliest pioneers, and for many years President of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, died at Kenosha at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon of typhoid fever.

A Washington special states that an effort will be made at the reassembling of Congress to amend the National Banking law so as to give the Secretary of the Treasury the right to call for a bank statement for any week during the quarter.

The Bull Run district, near Manassas, Va., where occurred the first great fight of the war, and the house at Appomattox Court House, where Lee surrendered to General Grant, were both the property of one man.

The landlord of a prominent hotel in St. Paul received a letter a day or two ago informing him that he was probably one of the heirs to the estate of Lady Townly and others of the royal blood of England. The estate is valued at from forty to fifty million pounds sterling.

Alexander H. Bailey, of Rome, has been nominated for Congress from the Twenty-first New York district, to fill the vacancy created by the election of Hon. Roscoe Conkling to the Senate of the United States. Mr. Bailey has served two terms as State Senator from Oneida county.

The people of Toronto, Canada, are making great preparations for the Provincial Sunday School Association, which holds its annual session there this week, commencing to-day and continuing four days. Delegates are expected from England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States. Professor Sewers, of Cleveland, O., conducts the singing. Rev. Dr. Burns and others from this city go as delegates.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Express says that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is recovering from his recent severe indisposition, and there are strong hopes of his again taking part in the affairs of the nation. To the few friends who were permitted to see him the last few days, he spoke freely on public matters, and expressed strong hopes of being present at the meeting of Congress next month.

A Mound City merchant came to Cairo recently and drew from a bank $1,800 with a view of going East next day to purchase goods, but on returning to Mound City was knocked down while passing up the wharf, and robbed of all his money. The villain succeeded in escaping with his booty, and has thus far evaded the police.

Great discontent prevails among the workmen of Paris on account of the dearness of bread. Placards were recently found on several houses in the Faubourg St. Antoine with the following threatening inscription: "Cheap Bread or War." Similar cards were torn down in the Faubourg du Temple. The price of bread in Paris is equivalent to about twenty cents the four-pound loaf.

Ira Aldridge's remains, after lying in state for two days, and after having been visited by thousands of people, were interred with great pomp at the German Evangelical Church, Lodz. There was a vast number of soldiers, residents, dignitaries, etc., etc., in the funeral cortege. Mrs. Aldridge has been a resident of his villa near the Crystal Palace, England.

Hon. Frank Thomas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to examine the Maryland State constitution, says that instrument places the control of the State's affairs in the hands of the one-third of the voters and not a tenth of the property of the State. He regards it as anti-republican.

Speaking of young John Quincy Adams, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, the Springfield Republican of October 2 says: "He has not a drop of party Democratic blood in his veins, as the venerable Buchanan himself has boasted he had not; born a Whig and bred a Republican, it is only within two years that he has separated from the Republican party, and we supposed it was more just to call him a Johnson Republican than a Democrat." About the platform the same paper says: "The resolutions are cheap party flap-doodle, made to catch silly Fenians, and silly Boston men, weak old fogies, and wicked swindlers who are bent on cutting some new kind of getting rid of their debts without paying them."

A singular investigation is in progress at Nashville, with the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary is on trial for cruel and unnecessary violence in enforcing the rules of discipline. The testimony seems to show that on a special occasion the prisoners had their clothes removed to the waist, their palms pressed to it down on the floor, their pants strips pared down to their shoulders. A broad strip of thick leather, cut into four stripes and attached to a short stout handle, was used for the whip. Four different guards alternated in wielding the whip. One of the victims was whipped till his hips were swollen like bladders, and all of them were so exhausted that they had to be carried from the scene of the brutal business.

Colonel Noah L. Jeffries, of Maryland, whom the President has appointed Register of the Treasury, vice Colby, was an active supporter of McClellan and Pendleton against Mr. Lincoln, and is said to presume now supports Pendleton's policy of repudiation. Jeffries is now Inspector General of Swann's militia, and has distinguished himself in that position by persecuting Unionists in western Maryland. His appointment is considered as made at the solicitation of Montgomery Blair, Swann and Bradford. Jeffries has been a party to all of Swann's efforts against Congress. Loyal men from Maryland, who know him, say that they can prove against him a record that will secure his rejection by the Senate when his name is presented to that body for confirmation.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is taking exceptions to the general adoption of the Greek term Pan. There is Pan-slavism in the Slavic countries; Pan-hellenism now being attempted in Greece; Pan-Iberia is the dream of the Italian, and Pan-Anglicism expresses the idea of a united English Church. The god Pan in Greek mythology, represented the same idea that is conveyed in our word Nature. The material world was under his control, and the name of the "great Pan" was one of the greatest in their Pantheon. [illegible] ... the adaptation of a classic term, the Bulletin says: "This word has not yet become naturalized in America. They have Pan-handles in West Virginia, and it is supposed that the great Panjandrum at Washington, Andrew Johnson, dreams of Pan-Johnsonism in the United States. Who wants to be a Pan-Johnsonite?"

The Rutland (Vt.) Herald says present indications are that the coming session of the Legislature of Vermont will be more spirited than for several years. Several questions of importance will be brought before it for consideration. It is rumored that the repeal of the Prohibitory law and the enactment of a License law will be agitated; the establishment of a constabulary force for the enforcement of the Prohibitory law; a general railroad law; a law regulating foreign railroad corporations within the State; the regulation of the rates of transportation of passengers and freight on railroads; the general insolvency law; a general law providing for the organization of private corporations; which, together with the usual necessary current legislation, and the applications for various railroad charters, will be fair to make the session interesting and protracted, and prolong it beyond the usual period.

The savings bank of Stone, McCarty & Co., Independence, Mo., was entered by burglars, Saturday night last, and robbed of about $6,000. The door was not barred—only locked, the officers having every confidence in the safe, which was of the most substantial character. The lock of the safe was secured by a combination lock of the most approved pattern. The burglar, however, was so adept in the business, and had a key the exact counterpart of the one which unlocked the safe. The key was broken in the attempt to unlock the safe, or after it was unlocked and the attempt to withdraw it, and one-half left in the aperture. There were signs that a wrench had been used, but there were no other signs of violence to be discovered. One box of money was entirely overlooked by the thieves, and a package of greenbacks was found in one of the boxes, which had been used for holding money. Several small compartments are heavy losers.

The Revenue Inspectors in Philadelphia a few days ago made a raid on the unlicensed whisky stills in the western part of that city, and were driven off by the people of the vicinity. Next day they made another raid, with increased force, [illegible] ... Deputy United States Marshal Schuyler has his arm broken. His wounds are not serious, though he was severely beaten about the head and arms. Women, stills and other materials were carried off by the distillers and hidden in different parts of the distillery district. It was impossible for the officers to find the whereabouts of the stills. The police appeared upon the ground and escorted the officers to the city passenger cars running into the city.

In accordance with an act of the New York Legislature, conductors of the New York Central Railroad will hereafter wear uniform dress. The uniform, we understand, is to be a very gorgeous affair. There is to be a blue coat, also a blue vest, likewise exceedingly blue pantaloons. [illegible] ...

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Further Rumors that [illegible] man is to take the [illegible] Department.

Matters in the [illegible]

Trouble Among the C[illegible] ple of Baltim[illegible]

Immense Sale [illegible] Equipment[illegible]

Absurd Rumors in [illegible] United States [illegible]

[illegible]

CRIME.

A Man Murdered, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

[illegible]